FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 SEPTEMBER 1984

Lebanon

Embassy Bombing — Although Beirut radio spoke of a death toll of 40 people, Voice of Lebanon radio and AFP cited reports that 23 people were killed in the suicide bomb attack on the U.S. Embassy building in 'Awkar, east Beirut. Two Americans were killed and around 20 others were among the 60 people injured, according to U.S. officials quoted by AFP. Prime Minister Rashid Karami denounced the attack in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio, while Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram stressed that his men will take greater precautions to maintain security in the eastern part of the capital, according to the Voice of Lebanon.

Killings in South — Druze soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon killed 13 Shi'ite villagers and wounded over 18 others in retaliation for an ambush in which 7 of their colleagues were killed or wounded, Jerusalem radio reported. The killings — in Suhmur village south of Lake al-Qir'awn — would have been greater if Israeli officers and army of southern Lebanon Commander Antoine Lahd had not personally intervened to stop the shooting, the radio said. Lahd subsequently announced that the soldiers responsible for the killings were arrested and will be brought to trial, according to Voice of Hope radio. In reports on the incident, the Voice of Lebanon noted estimates that 30 villagers were killed by "Druze elements from Rashayya," while a Progressive Socialist Party source cited by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio condemned the massacre by "Internal criminal tools" of Israel.

Political Developments — Government ministers meeting in the "conclave" sessions in Bikfayya have agreed to establish a 16-man constitutional reform committee comprising 3 Maronites, 3 Sunnites, 3 Shi'ites, 2 Druze, and 5 others, according to remarks by Prime Minister Karami broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad subsequently telephoned his Lebanese counterpart Amin al-Jumayyil to offer congratulations over the results of the ministerial conclaves, which will resume on 24 September, the radio noted.

Red Sea Mines

A Saudi Ship was slightly damaged by an explosion in the Red Sea on 20 September, AFP reported. Meanwhile, Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan stressed that his country cannot condemn any state or organization for the mining of the Red Sea because the minehunting operations have not yet identified those responsible, SPA noted. Two French minehunters will stay longer than scheduled in the Gulf of Suez at Egypt's request, according to a French Defense Ministry announcement cited by AFP.

Israel

Jordan's King Husayn will be making a "mistake" if he purchases Soviet weapons, because this could endanger Israel's security and increase suspicion between Israel and Jordan, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Peres urged Husayn to meet with him to settle the problems between the two states.

PLO Affairs

The PLO leaders in Algiers, meeting in the absence of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, announced the indefinite postponement of the PNC session, Rabat radio reported. Palestinian sources ascribed the decision to persistent factional differences, the radio added. Meanwhile, Palestinian sources cited by the Amman paper *SAWT AL-SHA'B* disclosed that 'Arafat recently met with Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the Tunisian-Libyan border and that 'Arafat's deputy, Khalil al-Wazir, held talks with the Syrian foreign minister in Athens. Subsequent reports citing Palestinian sources denied the meetings actually took place.

In another development, the PFLP-GeneraL Command announced that it has begun negotiations through the International Red Cross for a POW exchange with Israel, AFP reported. However, the organization's spokesman added that the negotiations are currently blocked by Israel's "stubbornness."

North African Affairs

Responding to Algerian criticism of the Moroccan-Libyan agreement, Tripoli radio castigated the "regionalist Arab regime" bordering Libya for its "rabid" attack on the Oujda agreement. The Libyan commentary poured scorn on "the one which is hosting the deviationist rightist leadership in the PLO" and warned this "regionalist rotten regime" against persisting with its "devious" line. In similar vein, JANA sharply criticized a "certain party" for hindering the referendum in the Western Sahara and thereby exposing its real intentions of colonizing and dominating the area.

Meanwhile, Algiers radio reported a SDAR statement claiming that 157 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 265 were wounded in recent fighting in the Western Sahara. As for the Chad issue, the Chadian foreign minister held talks with officials in Algiers, APS noted, and he subsequently stated that France may be making "an error of judgment" in its troop withdrawal agreement with Libya, according to Paris radio's international service.

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SAWT AL-SHA'B on 'Arafat-Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting

JN201050 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 20 Sep 84 pp 1, 19

[Hamadah Fara'inah dispatch]

[Text] *SAWT AL-SHA'B* can assert that the Palestinian arena has witnessed important developments during the past 3 days — developments that will have tangible effects at the Palestinian and Arab levels, the most prominent development being the meeting in Athens between Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee member and the meeting between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Libyan President Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the Tunisian-Libyan border. The meeting between Abu Jihad and Al-Shar' took place in the Greek capital after PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to Damascus and his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad within the framework of efforts aimed at easing tension in the Palestinian situation and overcoming differences in order to achieve Palestinian detente among the various parties.

Responsible Palestinian sources said the meeting between Al-Shar' and Abu Jihad lasted 4 hours. They reviewed relations between the PLO and Syria, including points of difference and agreement in order to agree on a formula to overcome existing differences and confront developments in the Arab region. They also asserted the importance of the Aden-Algiers agreement between Fatah and the Democratic Alliance and endeavor to hold a comprehensive Palestinian dialogue.

In another development, Palestinian sources disclosed to *SAWT AL-SHA'B* that a meeting took place 3 days ago between Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the Libyan-Tunisian border. The sources said that during the meeting they reviewed current developments in the Arab region, Libyan-Palestinian relations, and ways to bolster them in the service of Arab interests. A senior Palestinian source commented on these developments by saying that they crown intensive Arab efforts to reinforce Arab solidarity and confront aggressive schemes against the Arab nation.

The PDRY and Algerian efforts continued to reach common ground among the various Palestinian factions and to achieve national accord. The tripartite meeting which will take place in Algiers today between President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, President Chadli Bendjedid, and an expanded Palestinian delegation consisting of Dr George Habash, Nayif Hawatimah, and Khalil al-Wazir will deal with tackling the situation in the Palestinian arena.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Information Department head and PFLP assistant secretary general, made a statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B* in which he asserted the need to revitalize Palestinian institutions, particularly the PNC as soon as possible. He said: If postponing the PNC session is necessary due to Arab differences, it will to offer an opportunity for mediation by the Algerian and PDRY brothers. This does not mean that we accept the state of paralysis in the PLO's institutions. We understand these efforts and mediations will overcome this paralysis and facilitate holding the PNC as soon as possible.

On the difficulties which may obstruct the implementation of the agreement between the Democratic Alliance and Fatah, 'Abd Rabbuh said: We adhere to the Aden-Algiers agreement. We will continue with joint action with the Palestinian parties that signed the agreement in order to overcome the obstacles to its implementation. He said: Our joint action is our guarantee now and in the future of protecting the PLO's unity and independence and removing all divisions aimed at keeping the PLO paralyzed in order to gradually destroy the PLO's institutions and its role as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said: The unity of the parties to the Aden-Algiers meeting is a real expression of the unity of the Palestinian ranks. We will confront all foreign terrorist attempts.

In another development, Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander of the Palestinian revolution forces, reiterated Fatah's determination to hold the PNC as soon as possible. He said the PNC was postponed because the Palestinian factions wanted to give a chance to the mediation efforts of the Algerian and PDRY presidents. Abu Jihad said the National Alliance parties in Damascus still refuse to participate in the Palestinian national dialogue and adhere to their rejection of Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] leadership. He added: Fatah will not accept anybody interfering in its internal affairs. Abu 'Ammar's leadership of the PLO was determined by the PNC, and the PNC is the sole authority which is qualified to discuss this matter.

'Arafat-Al-Qadhdhafi Meeting Denied

JN210751 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 21 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Amman, *AL-RA'Y* — Well-informed Palestinian sources in Amman have affirmed that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat did not meet with Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi recently. The sources said that 'Arafat would have announced the meeting had it actually taken place because there is no reason for keeping such a meeting secret.

PLO-Syrian Meeting Denied

GF211031 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0927 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 21 Sep (WAKH) — In a statement to the Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN* published today, the Palestinian information official, Fadl Shurur, also denied that a meeting took place between Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution. Abu Jihad said: "Such reports are not true." Referring to the meeting between PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Fadl Shurur said: "'Ali Nasir Muhammad was totally convinced of the need to postpone the PNC meeting until the Palestinian dialogue is completed. He has also come round to support the view of the National Alliance and Syria regarding Yasir 'Arafat's stands."

Further Reportage on Efforts to Convene PNC

Palestinians Factions in Algiers

JN201742 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] A Palestinian meeting between Fatah, the PFLP, and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] will be held in Algiers today. The meeting will be attended by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who is currently visiting Algeria. Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, will head the Fatah delegation and will be accompanied by Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee. Dr George Habash will head the PFLP delegation, and Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP, will head the DFLP delegation. The meeting will deal with the latest Palestinian developments, the issue of convening the PNC as scheduled, its date and venue, and Arab stands on this issue.

In an another development, Brother Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and Brother Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, are expected to meet with the Algerian and PDRY presidents today in order to discuss and determine the issue of convening the PNC as scheduled.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Cites Khalil al-Wazir

JN201718 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has reaffirmed Fatah's determination to convene the PNC as soon as possible. In a statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, which was published yesterday, Brother Abu Jihad said the reason for not convening the PNC as scheduled in accordance with the Aden-Algiers agreement was due to the Palestinian factions' eagerness to give every possible chance to the efforts of the Algerian and PDRY presidents to make the forthcoming PNC session a national unity session.

L'HUMANITE on Salah Khalaf View

PM191313 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 12 Sep 84 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Abu Iyad in Paris"]

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], PLO Executive Committee member and one of the PLO's top leaders, is on a visit to France which he has described as "private." At a meeting with the press yesterday morning Abu Iyad said that he had met with "a representative of the Communist Party and would perhaps be meeting with representatives of other groups." His aim was basically to report on preparations for the PNC session and give an assessment of France's position on the Palestinian problem.

"The PNC," Abu Iyad said, "will meet at the end of this month. We will give a last chance to the various Arab mediation attempts at the request of some of our Arab brothers, but the PNC cannot be suspended indefinitely. We are pressing ahead with our efforts to meet in Algiers. If problems emerge, it could meet in San'a',Jidda, Aden, or Baghdad; if not in an Arab capital, then Tehran is a possible location. The PNC will meet, and no Arab state can prevent this session. At most it could be postponed." Asked about possible Algerian obstacles, Abu Iyad said that hitherto "the Algerians have not announced any," and this has had no effect on relations between Algeria and the PLO, which are "excellent." However, questions could arise "due to circumstances that are Algeria's concern."

In this connection the Palestinian leader added: "Before the signing of the Moroccan-Libyan alliance King Hasan II was suspected of supporting good relations between the Arab countries and the United States. The treaty with Tripoli seems uncharacteristic. The Algerians are entitled to ask questions. We would understand the reasons for their being very worried about this issue," Abu Iyad said.

With regard to the possible choice of Tehran as the venue for the PNC meeting, the Palestinian leader stressed that it would be possible "only in the event of a truce between Iran and Iraq for the duration of the session" — a truce which could be "a first step toward the end of the war."

Abu Iyad denied all reports appearing in the French press that on a previous visit to France he had handed to a representative of the Elysee Palace a dossier on terrorism, and more specifically on the activities of the Armenian group ASALA.

In connection with the improvement of Franco-Syrian relations the Palestinian leader said: "We would welcome it. We believe that it is their mutual interest. Franco-Syrian relations are not necessarily detrimental to the PLO," he added. "We want good relations with Syria, but we will not agree to any Arab country appointing the PLO leadership."

According to Abu Iyad the recent Tunis meeting between Yasir 'Arafat and [French External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson "clarified" certain matters. "We believe that French policy on the Middle East should be more active and more effective," the Palestinian leader continued. "France," he said, "is not regarded as belonging to the Palestinian camp or as an ally of the Arab countries. We could not understand France's delay in presenting the Franco-Egyptian plan to the UN Security Council." Abu Iyad explained that in Tunis Claude Cheysson had replied that France is trying to ensure all favorable conditions, taking account of the Soviet veto.

JORDAN TIMES on PDRY Mediation

JN201454 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 20 Sep 84 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad held talks with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Algerian officials Wednesday amid reports that Algerian President Chadli Benjedid has asked the PLO to postpone the planned session of the PNC to give more time for current mediation efforts with Syria.

A statement by the director of the information department at the PLO office in Amman, Mr Ahmad al-Jamal, revealed that Algiers, which has initially agreed to host the PNC, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, has suggested that leaders of five Palestinian factions should adjourn a meeting, which was scheduled to be held Thursday, for 10 days in order to give another chance for an Algerian-South Yemeni bid to reconcile Syria and the PLO leadership. The Algerian suggestion followed an apparent failure by the South Yemeni president to heal the rift between Syria and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Mr Nasir Muhammad, who arrived in Algiers from Damascus on Tuesday, has reportedly failed in making the Syrians [as published] to change their rejection of the leadership of Mr 'Arafat. The Syrian demand that Mr 'Arafat be ousted from his position has so far obstructed efforts to convene the PNC.

The meeting between leaders of Fatah, the mainstream Palestinian faction, and of the Damascus-based "Democratic Alliance," which includes the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Front, was expected to come out with a call on the PNC to meet on its scheduled date on 28 September or to announce a new date. But the Algerian request, which was reportedly prompted by Syrian pressure, has dimmed the chances of the PNC taking place as scheduled or even in the next few weeks.

Mr al-Jamal said that representatives and leaders of the five factions are going to discuss the Algerian suggestion on Thursday. Thursday's meeting was expected to come out with some major decisions especially that two key PLO leaders George Habash of PFLP, and Nayif Hawatimah of DFLP, were expected to attend the session. Fatah will be represented by the deputy commander of PLO forces, Khalil al-Wazir, and Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

In an apparent attempt to break the deadlock the "Democratic Alliance" suggested that all factions in the PLO start a series of meetings within the framework of a comprehensive dialogue, provided the meetings starts by the end of this month. According to Mr al-Jamal the "Democratic Alliance" will call on all factions to attend the meetings without preconditions. He said that the alliance would not mind if the meetings took place in Damascus.

The Palestinian official said that the "Democratic Alliance" will agree to postpone the PNC if all PLO factions agree to join the dialogue on the basis of an agreement reached by the alliance and Fatah last June and if all factions agree to define a date to end the dialogue and prepare for holding the PNC.

AL-BAYAN on Venue, Date

GF210901 Doha QNA in Arabic 0833 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Dubayy, 21 Sep (QNA) — Press reports in Dubayy today said that the Fatah Central Committee decided 2 days ago to convene the PNC now later than 10 October, regardless of the number of PNC members attending. This was reported by the Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN* which also cites a source close to the Palestinian leader, Yasir 'Arafat, as saying that the PNC meeting will be postponed for a short period until the Palestinian factions reach agreement on a common denominator.

AL-BAYAN says Yasir 'Amr, member of the PLO Central Council and PNC member, has said that PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum told him the talks between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Damascus this week resulted in an agreement to hold intensive Palestinian talks in Damascus in two stages: the first, between the National Alliance and the Democratic Alliance, and the second between the National Alliance and the Democratic Alliance and between Fatah Central Committee, the Arab Liberation Front, and independent Palestinian figures.

'Amr said that Soviet officials have supported the proposal to hold such talks in Damascus and not in Moscow, as was suggested by some parties, so that the Palestinian dialogue will be held under Syrian-Algerian-PDRY supervision and not under Soviet supervision.

Rabat: PNC Adjourned Indefinitely

LD202218 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The PLO leaders who are meeting in Algiers in the absence of Mr Yasir 'Arafat today announced the indefinite postponement of the PNC session. Palestinian sources said that the adjournment came as a result of persistent differences between Palestinian factions.

Palestinian Workers Federation Ends Conference

JN210701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The Palestine Workers General Federation ended its 3-day conference in Damascus last night. The conference formed a permanent secretariat for the federation under Brother Ibrahim Bal'us as secretary general of the federation and also chose the members of the Palestinian national unity list.

Brother Ahmad Jibril, PFLP-GC secretary general, delivered a speech at the end of the conference in which he spoke about the treasonous role 'Arafat and his clique have assumed to obstruct the action of the Palestinian gun. Jibril also exposed the blatant conspiratorial roles during the Zionist siege on the Palestinian revolution forces in Beirut, 'Arafat's conspiratorial attempts against the Palestinian revolution, and the important role Syria assumed during and after the siege.

Jibril praised Syria's role in the battle of liberation and honor. He said: Syria's steadfastness succeeded in foiling the conspiracies and in preventing imperialist-Zionist-Arab reactionary designs from pursuing the course of capitulation. He added: This has taken place in cooperation with the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist resistance.

Concluding his speech, Jibril said he will remain committed to the Palestinian gun until all Palestinian soil is liberated. He greeted Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the republic, and praised Syria's steadfastness and the Lebanese nationalist resistance which is confronting Zionist occupation.

PFLP-GC Spokesman Says Israel Blocking POW Talks

NC201911 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, Sep 20 (AFP) — The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) today said it had opened negotiations with Israel over the handover of three Israeli soldiers held by the PFLP. In a statement released here, PFLP-GC spokesman Fadl Shurur said that the negotiations, conducted in Geneva through the International Red Cross Committee, were currently "blocked by the stubbornness of the (Israeli) enemy." He did not elaborate.

On Wednesday, the Kuwaiti daily *AL-WATAN* cited Palestinian sources as saying the PFLP-GC sought the release of Lebanese and Palestinian fighters held by the Israelis at Al-Ansar camp, southern Lebanon. The front also wanted the release of more than a thousand Palestinians jailed in the occupied territories, as well as those who had been transferred from Al-Ansar to Israel, *AL-WATAN* said.

Arab League's Klibi on Southern Lebanon, Europe

PM191417 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Sep 84 p 1

[Report on interview with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi by Florence Ra'd in Paris — date not given]

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has urged the European states to play a more effective part in promoting a settlement in the Middle East. He emphasized the need for concerted Arab efforts in the direction of the EEC states at both bilateral and collective Arab levels.

In an interview with *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Klibi said it is in Europe's short- and long-term interests to seriously contribute to the efforts aimed at settling the Middle East crisis. He added: "I discussed this matter with the Irish prime minister and foreign minister in Dublin last week" and also explained this matter to the new French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius during my recent meeting with him in Paris. Klibi said that the Arabs must make a move toward Europe and must explain their positive views, effective methods, and convincing arguments because Israel is overwhelming Europe with all kinds of pressure and persuasive methods.

Asked what role the Arab League is playing to ward off the dangers threatening occupied southern Lebanon as a result of Israeli ambitions, which include diverting the Al-Litani and Al-Wazzani rivers and annexing territory through expansion of the border strip, Klibi said: The issue of southern Lebanon is one of the most important Arab issues and could become a hot issue like the the West Bank if we keep quiet about what is happening there and fail to tell the world's states about Israeli measures. The real aim of the Israeli measures actually is to annex the south and quietly divert the water resources. Klibi praised the Lebanese national resistance in the south, adding that the continuation of that resistance is one of the most important guarantees compeling the enemy to withdraw.

The Arab League secretary general spoke in particular about the French role in relation to the question of putting pressure on Israel to opt for peaceful solutions. He said France possesses important means of pressure. He added: The French president has already visited Israel to break its political isolation and he is a close friend of new Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. We call on our French friends to use their influence by persuading Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon because such a withdrawal is essential for the success of the security plan and for national reconciliation throughout Lebanon.

Speaking in Paris, the Arab League secretary general said: I have explained to all the European leaders I have met the basic difference between the Syrian presence in Lebanon and the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and western Al-Biqa'. Syria entered Lebanon at the request of the legitimate Lebanese authorities. It played a calming role and deterred violence. Israel, however, committed aggression and waged a war which brought catastrophes to the Lebanese and Palestinian people. Furthermore, the Syrian forces are willing to withdraw because they have no ambitions in Lebanon and their only aim is to support efforts to restore Lebanon's health. One cannot say the same thing about the Israeli Army, because the Israeli Army's aim is to impose hegemony on the entire region and grab its resources.

Klibi said that he asked the European leaders to seek balanced solutions for the Middle East problems, including the Palestinian problem and the Gulf war, which has entered its 5th year and is extremely detrimental to the Arab and Islamic nations. In conclusion Klibi hailed the Moroccan-Libyan unity agreement. He said: "We are overjoyed by and support any measures that bring the Arab brothers together."

Resistance Attacks in South Lebanon Reported

JN201803 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese national resistance men launched a lightning attack yesterday evening against a military patrol belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in western Al-Biqa'. Two large military trucks were destroyed and the occupants were either killed or wounded in the machine gun and rocket attack. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the heroic operation, but claimed that four elements of the agent militias were killed and that seven others were wounded. He said his forces and elements from the agent militias immediately besieged the area, carried out an extensive search campaign, and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of collaborating with the resistance men, who returned safely to base.

The resistance men also carried out a major operation against the Zionist radar position in Al-Baruk. The enemy personnel sustained a number of casualties and the radar was completely put out of action. Another resistance group set off several explosive charges which destroyed several tanks which the enemy had mobilized to comb the scene of the operation. The heroic resistance men also launched a machine gun and rocket attack against a Zionist military patrol near Juwayya, killing or wounding several Zionist soldiers. They also attacked an enemy position on the road between Al-Burghuliyah and Al-Qasimiyah. The position was destroyed and several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Issues Statement on Foreign Intervention
LD202052 Riyadh SPA in English 1911 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Abha, Saudi Arabia, Sept 20, SPA — Foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council have warned against dangers of continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and its negative impact in the region's stability and security including threats of foreign interventions. A final statement issued at the end of the Foreign Ministerial Council meeting here tonight said it had reviewed developments of contacts and efforts to bring about an end to the war. The ministers also stressed that they would stick to the policy of continuing their contacts to efforts so as to find a peaceful solution for the conflict, taking into consideration the legitimate rights of the two warring countries.

The Council expressed its satisfaction with Iraq's commitment to the United Nations' resolutions and its positive response to efforts made by the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organisation in this respect. The Council urged Iran to respond positively to efforts currently underway to find a solution of the conflict, taking into consideration rights of the two sides.It called on Iran and Iraq to do their utmost so as to find a peaceful solution of the conflict, which had been exhausting the two Moslem countries' resources and potentials.

It condemned planting mines in the Red Sea and described the move as a dangerous threat to the region's countries and international navigation in the area. The Council supported efforts made by Saudi Arabia and other countries overlooking the Red Sea in this respect, the statement said.

The Council reviewed recommendations made by recently set up committees concerning negotiations with the European Economic Community (EEC) and delegated the GCC secretary general to make contacts with the Community with the aim of starting a dialogue on cooperation.

The GCC is made up of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

AL-QABAS on GCC Air Defense Systems
GF201714 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 19 Sep 84 p 1

[Husayn 'Abdallah dispatch]

[Excerpt] *AL-QABAS* has learned that during their joint meeting yesterday the GCC foreign and defense ministers discussed the first item on the agenda which pertains to allocating an annual sum of $60 million to bolster air defense systems and communications in the GCC countries, the first step in a planned joint military strategy.

Red Sea Conference To Meet in New York
JN210817 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Amman, *AL-DUSTUR* — It has been decided to hold a preparatory conference of the Red Sea littoral states on the foreign ministers level in New York during the current session of the UN General Assembly. This preparatory conference will pave the way for a meeting to be held later.

BAHRAIN

Heir Apparent Returns From GCC Meeting
GF202000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1925 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Manama, 20 Sep (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahrain's heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, has returned from the Saudi city of Abha after taking part in the joint meeting of the GCC defense and foreign ministers which concluded today. Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah lauded the conference. He said: Thanks be to Allah, through the directives of their highnesses and majesties the leaders of our countries and through the cohesion of the brother defense and finance ministers, we succeeded in making excellent progress in the field of military and economic cooperation. This cooperation culminated in the resolutions hammered out by this conference. He emphasized that the results of this conference "will play a major role in providing security and stability in this strategic part of our Arab world." He lauded the role of Saudi Arabia and those in charge of running the conference.

KUWAIT

U.S. Pressure To Revise IPU Proposal Rejected
LD191614 Kuwait KUNA in English 1420 GMT 19 Sep 84

[By Hassan al-Sayeigh]

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 19 (KUNA) — Kuwait Wednesday rejected U.S. pressures calling on the Arab Gulf state to revise a [word indistinct] resolution presented to the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) Conference matching Zionism with racism. The Kuwaiti draft resolution, coming up before the 72nd conference in Geneva on Monday, condemns the racist Zionist practices in occupied Palestine and rejects all pressures aimed at influencing Kuwait to reconsider its stance.

Speaking to KUNA in an exclusive interview today, Deputy Speaker of Kuwait's National Assembly Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz Sa'dun said Kuwait's draft resolution is the minimum his country can do in condemning the Zionist entity and its racist practices. Sa'dun was speaking to KUNA after meeting with U.S. Counsellor Robert Holliday, who presented him a copy of the State Department memorandum on the American Administration's attitude toward the draft resolution tabled by the Kuwaiti [word indistinct] delegation to the IPU conference. Holliday also delivered to Sa'dun a copy of the cable sent by the leader of the U.S. delegation Claude Piper to the IPU secretary general on the American Administration's views regarding the Kuwaiti draft resolution on elimination of racism, colonialism and racial and ethnic discrimination.

Sa'dun told KUNA the American counsellor asked, in the name of his country's delegation to the IPU conference, that Kuwait revises its draft resolution, particularly where it refers to the Zionist entity and matches it with racism. The American Embassy counsellor, according to Sa'dun, warned that Washington would oppose the resolution and might withdraw from the IPU sessions if the Kuwaiti draft resolution is endorsed. Washington's stand is neither startling nor surprising since the U.S. has been known to freely support the Zionist entity at all times and forums, Sa'dun said.

Asked whether there has been any change in the attitude of the Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation to the IPU conference after his meeting with Holliday, Sa'dun said: "I believe this is the minimum the Kuwaiti parliamentary caucus can do. Under no circumstances can we accept an amendment to the draft resolution." What stand the U.S. delegation to the IPU conference takes is something that concerns Washington alone, Sa'dun said, adding the Kuwaiti delegation will not heed any threats Washington might utter. The U.S. and a number of Western countries have rejected the United Nations Resolution 3377 equalising between Zionism and racism. Sa'dun was hopeful that the Kuwaiti draft resolution would win absolute majority despite the row raised by the Zionist circle and their allies in Britain, the United States and other Western countries.

Last week, the president of the British-Jewish Council Grenfil Janes, demanded the IPU to drop the Kuwaiti draft resolution off its agenda in what appears to be a concerted Western campaign. And writing in the *JEWISH CHRONICLE* last week, Israel's Foreign Minister Abba Eban asked the IPU to defer discussion of the Middle East situation from the scheduled September 27 and 28 dates because of the Jewish New Year. But the IPU, in its 71st conference in Geneva last April, strongly condemned Israel's expansionist practices and aggressive acts coupled with establishment of settlements and continued violations of the U.N. Charter and principles of international law.

Briefs

Envoy Credentials to Guinea — The Kuwaiti ambassador to Mauritania, Badr Ahmad al-Haddad, presented his credentials to His Excellency the President of the People's Revolutionary Guinean Republic Colonel Lansana Conte as the nonresident ambassador of the State of Kuwait to the People's Republic of Guinea. This took place in Conakry with the customary ceremonies. [Text] [*Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Sep 84 LD*]

Envoy to Leave Japan — Tokyo, Sept 20 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Ambassador to Japan Ahmad Ghayth 'Abdallah paid a courtesy visit Thursday morning to Japanese Crown Prince Akihito to bid farewell at the end of his 7-year assignment here. Later at a luncheon hosted by Vice Foreign Minister Nobuto Matsunaga, Ghayth thanked his Japanese hosts and hailed the good relations between Kuwait and Japan, describing his seven-year experience in Japan as rich and rewarding. [Excerpts] [*Kuwait KUNA in English 1127 GMT 20 Sep 84 LD*]

QATAR

Foreign Ministry Official Arrives in Qatar

LD191732 Tehran IRNA in English 1445 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept 19, IRNA — The deputy foreign minister, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, carrying a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, arrived in Qatar Tuesday night. Speaking to IRNA at the Qatar airport, he said that the message of President Khamene'i dealt with the proposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran for expulsion of the Zionist regime from the United Nations. Further on his trip, Besharati said that the Islamic Republic of Iran was interested in expanding its relations with Qatar.

Heir Apparent Returns From GCC Meeting

GF201926 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Doha, 20 Sep (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent, defense minister, and commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces, returned to Doha from Abha, Saudi Arabia today, after chairing the opening session of the GCC joint defense and foreign ministers' meeting which concluded its sessions yesterday evening. The accompanying delegation which participated in these meetings, including Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari foreign minister; 'Abdallah Khalifah al-'Attiyah, director of the Heir Apparent's Office; and a military delegation, returned with him.

OMAN

Deputy Prime Minister Returns From GCC Meeting

GF201720 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] His Highness Fahd ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, returned today from the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after participating in the meetings of the conference of GCC defense and foreign ministers, which concluded its work in Abha yesterday. The delegation included Yusuf ibn al-Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Staff Major General Hasan ibn Ihsan ibn Nasib, Defense Ministry under secretary and assistant chief of the staff of defense affairs; and other officials at the defense and foreign ministries.

Briefs

New Envoy to United Nations — New York, 14 Sep (WAKH) — Sa'ud ibn Salim al-'Ansi presented his credentials to UN

Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar as the new Omani envoy to the United Nations. He succeeds former Omani envoy Mahmud Abu al-Nasr. [Summary] [*Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Sep 84 GF*]

Bilateral Agreement With Pakistan — Islamabad, 20 Sep (WAKH) — It was announced in Islamabad today that Pakistan and Oman signed an agreement designed to bolster bilateral relations in the field of education, culture, arts, and sports. It will also provide scholarships to students in both countries. [Excerpt] [*Manama WAKH in Arabic 1350 GMT 20 Sep 84 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Interviewed on GCC Cooperation

LD202224 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2016 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Abha 20 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and the inspector general stressed the depth of links that link the GCC countries.

His highness expressed his pleasure over the outcome of the GCC meeting and said that the joint meeting has come out with important and excellent results, the basis of which is Islam and the defense of the Arab Peninsula not by arms but by self development and the development of the peoples, through true information rather than propaganda, through constructive political action, and through the wisdom of the leadership of the heads of states.

Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz noted that the GCC ministerial council which ended its work earlier today has drawn a foreign and defense policy which is compatible with the defense of the Arab Peninsula and the GCC. His highness affirmed that the states of the region themselves are responsible for their (?security) and are responding to every caller for peace and Islam.

Answering a question about the approval of the defense paper and his highness's evaluation of the next stage within the framework of the military cooperation beween the council's countries, his highness said: The military cooperation between the council's countries started more than 2 years ago and even before the founding of the cooperation council as a bilateral cooperation between these countries.

His highness recalled that the first defense ministers meeting recommended this cooperation, and that this cooperation has entered strong phases like the military maneuvers and exercises which were carried out between the council countries such as the first Peninsula Shield staged in Abu Dhabi last year. The second excercise of the Peninsula Shield joint maneuvers will be staged next month in Riyadh. This is in addition to what will be achieved in terms of cooperation and bilateral military exercises between the council's countries.

His highness said that what has been agreed upon during the meeting of the defense and foreign ministers will be submitted to the fourth summit of the council's countries which will be convened in Kuwait next November. After the summit's approval of these decisions they will be announced and explained.

On a question about the contents of the defense paper, his highness noted that no minister in the council's countries is able to disclose the contents of the paper in detail.

On a question about the existance of arms industry between the council's countries, his highness pointed out that this was recommended 2 years ago and was defined by the two Gulf summits in Bahrain and Doha, that meetings of specialized military experts have started in all countries of the Gulf, and that a five-member ministerial committee was formed followed by a general secretariat. Also more than 15 university experts were gathered in cooperation with the Institute of Technology and the military industries and the study is still going on now.

His highness explained in his answers to journalists that material aid was allocated to two countries, Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman, and that it has been decided to continue this aid and to fulfill it in time. He also explained that this aid was military aid dealing with military development in these two countries.

About the existence of a study in the Kingdom on compulsory military service and whether this study was put within the framework of the Cooperation Council, his highness said that the council's countries in general demand that all their people be enlisted in the military service and at all sectors, and this is the duty of every man on the Gulf. As for the Kingdom there are studies and hopes that the organisation of these studies will be issued in the next year in order to achieve this aim.

Answering a question on whether those behind the mining of the Red Sea were discovered, his highness said: Despite the search which was carried out in the area of the Red Sea bordering the Kingdom, we did not discover those behind the mining and we can not condemn any state or quarter. His highness stressed that this action or other subversive action is a criminal act against humanity.

His highness pointed out the mediation to end the Iraq-Iran war and said that peace efforts were exerted and are being exerted by the Islamic Good Offices Committee, the United Nations, and the nonaligned countries. His highness expressed his hope that peace will be achieved in the region.

Success of Pilgrimage Security Plan Viewed

GF210555 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 21 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today *AL-JAZIRAH* comments on the statement issued by the Ministry of Interior. *AL-JAZIRAH* says that the speed with which the clash between the Iranian and Iraqi pilgrims was contained and the prevention of the spread of the clash and the prevention of the repetition of such incidents in the holy places demonstrates the effectiveness of the security measures provided by the pilgrimage security plan. The plan was drawn up by the Supreme Pilgrimage Committee chaired by

Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The security plan enabled the pilgrimage security forces to exercise full control over the area of the Mecca and Medina mosques and in the area where the pilgrimage rites are held.

In conclusion, *AL-JAZIRAH* asserts: The state that has safeguarded the greatest degree of security, stability, peace, and reassurance for its citizens and residents throughout the Kingdom, whose area exceeds 1 million square km, is certainly capable of maintaining complete security over the limited area of the Mecca and Medina mosques and their precincts.

UAE

Defense Minister Returns From GCC Meeting

GF210449 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1945 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Dubayy, 20 Sep (WAKH) — Defense Minister Muhammad ibn Rashid returned to Abu Dhabi today from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after taking part in the joint conference of the GCC defense and foreign ministers, which concluded its sessions in Abha. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah and members of the delegation that took part in the meetings.

The defense minister expressed his satisfaction with the good results "that were attained during the joint meeting, where this was attributed to the spirit of brotherly understanding and sincere cooperation which prevailed in the meetings."

WAM cited Muhammad ibn Rashid as saying upon his return that the defense paper which was ratified during the meeting is a real embodiment of the constructive cooperation and of the continuous coordination among the leaderships of the member countries. He added: "We hope that this paper will come into being after its ratification by their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders, where this paper will be discussed before their upcoming conference in November in Kuwait."

Concluding his statement, he asserted that the implementation of the defense paper will have a positive role in bolstering the joint collective action with regard to building an intrinsic defensive power for the GCC countries, where this power will be in charge of defending the borders and the territories of these countries. This will also preserve national accomplishments and ensure security and peace for the region's countries and peoples.

Agriculture Minister Leaves for U.S. Visit

GF201049 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Sa'id al-Raqabant, minister of agriculture and fisheries, left the country this morning leading a ministry delegation for a visit to the United States. He is on a 15-day official visit at the invitation of the U.S. Government. He stated before leaving that during his visit he will meet with his U.S. counterpart to discuss prospects of cooperation between both countries in the field of agriculture. He will also do on-site studies of dams and water projects in order to apply similar methods to projects in the UAE.

PDRY

Nasir Muhammad Returns Home From Algeria

GF210840 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the delegation accompanying him, returned home from Algiers last night following a visit to Algeria and Syria.

During his visits, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad held talks with Brothers Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general and president of Algeria, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of Syria, senior officials of the two fraternal countries, and leaders of the Palestinian revolution, on relations between the PDRY and between Syria, Algeria, and the Palestinian revolution and ways of strengthening and developing these relations to promote the interests of their peoples. The talks also dealt with current Arab developments and ways of strengthening the existing consultations and coordination between the PDRY and both Algeria and Syria to confront imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots which aim to strike at nationalist and progressive regimes and the Arab liberation movement, particularly the Palestinian revolution.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was received on his arrival at Aden International Airport by Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee; members of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council; ministers; and party and government officials.

The brother secretary general had stopped over at Damascus International Airport on his return from Algeria yesterday. He was received and seen off at Damascus airport by Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. He held a meeting with Al-Kasm during which they discussed the situation in the region and issues of mutual interest.

YAR

Reportage on Visit by PLO's Yasir 'Arafat

Arrives in San'a'

GF200532 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in San'a' early this morning on a visit to our country. During his visit he will hold talks with Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on the relations between the Yemeni and

Palestinian revolutions.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat told the SABA' news agency that he will discuss with the brother president a number of important issues related to the Palestinian situation, current Arab developments, and the situation inside and outside the occupied territories. He added that he will brief the brother president and secretary general on Israel's escalation of terrorism inside the occupied land and its attempts to Judaize Jerusalem. 'Arafat was received by a number of officials in addition to Brother Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative, and a number of PLO cadres in San'a'.

Received by President

GF201334 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, this afternoon received at the presidential palace brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and general commander of the Palestinian revolution forces. During the meeting they discussed current Arab issues, the situation in the region, and the developing struggle between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions.

Brother Abu 'Ammar briefed the president leader and secretary general of the General People's Congress on recent developments in the Palestinian arena, and the Zionist entity's immoral practices against the Arab Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories who are waging their just and legitimate struggle for regaining their usurped rights and for establishing an independent state in their national homeland under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. The meeting was attended by Brother Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in the YAR, and Lieutenant Colonel Abu Humayd, commander of the Palestinian forces of the Sabra and Shatila Martyrs Camp in San'a'.

Makes Statement, Departs

GF201810 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] today left San'a' at the conclusion of his lightning visit to the Yemeni capital. Upon departure he was seen off by Brother Hikmat Zayd, the PLO representative in the YAR, and by a number of Palestinian revolution cadres in the Yemeni capital. Upon departure he made the following statement:

[Begin 'Arafat recording] I was given the propitious opportunity to meet today with Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. We discussed various regional issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian-Palestinian efforts and the Palestinian-Arab efforts to convene the PNC, particularly after it was agreed to hold it after having reached these positive results through the Aden and Algerian agreement. I could feel the support and the backing of the brother president for the position of the PLO and the struggle of the Palestinian people. We also discussed current developments with regard to the efforts exerted to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war in light of the meetings which will be held shortly by the Islamic Good Offices Committee. The discussion also centered on the situation in the occupied territories and the suffering of our people, whether in southern Lebanon or in the occupied territories, from Zionist terrorism. Thank you. [end recording]

Briefs

UK Envoy to YAR— Dr Muhammad Ahmad al-Asbahi, minister of foreign affairs and secretary of the Standing Committee, this afternoon received the credentials of the new British ambassador to the YAR, David Shield. [Text] [*San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Sep 84 GF*]

New Ambassadors Appointed — Presidential decrees were issued appointing Muhsin Ahmad al-'Ayni, Ahmad Muhammad al-Shajni, Yahya Husayn al-'Araki, and Ahmad al-Wadidi as YAR extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors to the United States, Italy, the FRG, and Algeria, respectively. [Summary] [*San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Sep 84 GF*]

AL-AKHBAR Cites Mubarak on Libyan Offers, Threats

PM201110 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 14 Sep 84 pp 1, 6

[Unattributed report: "Why Did the President Refuse To Receive Al-Qadhdhafi's Envoy?"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak said during his meeting with the NDP parliamentary body yesterday that he refused to receive the Libyan envoy bringing a message from Al-Qadhdhafi when he learned the contents of that message. The president said that meetings had previously been held with envoys of the Libyan leader, but they were futile meetings.

President Mubarak announced, for the first time, that since October 1981 he has received Libyan envoys 12 times and that President Al-Sadat before him also received several envoys dispatched by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. They brought oral messages from the Libyan leader, including many promises, none of which was kept. Some African heads of state have, in contacts with Cairo, expressed their annoyance with the Libyan leader because he had made various promises to them but never kept a single one.

On the matter of the recent application for a meeting with President Mubarak, what happened was that the Iraqi foreign minister had intimated to President Mubarak that the Libyan leader wanted to send an envoy to Cairo with a message from him. That was after the Red Sea explosions. Cairo received that envoy. President Mubarak had received that same envoy three times previously. After the Libyan envoy's arrival in Cairo and his meetings with some Egyptian officials, President Mubarak was informed that the Libyan leader's message dealt with three issues:

1. The first was that Libya was willing to give Egypt the sum of $5 billion in return for an Egyptian promise to abrogate the Camp David agreement over a period of 3 years, even if such a promise was made secretly.

2. The second was that Egypt should hand over to Libya the Libyan pilot who had flown his military aircraft to Cairo and sought refuge in Egypt and who had told the Egyptian authorities that he had been given a military assignment to receive training on launching missile attacks on the High Dam in accordance with a plan drawn up by the Libyan Government with the aim of destroying the High Dam and flooding Egypt.

3. The third was a Libyan remonstration and accusation that Egypt has issued a leaflet abroad attacking Al-Qadhdhafi and accusing him of squandering the Libyan people's wealth on trips for his family abroad.

When President Mubarak learned the contents of the message he refused to receive the Libyan envoy.

On the matter of abrogation of the Camp David agreement, this is out of the question. Egypt respects its word and its international commitments. What is meant by abrogation of the Camp David agreement? Does it mean that we should give Egyptian oil back to Israel, cancel the complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, or enter a new war? The Camp David agreement consists of two parts. The first provided for the complete liberation of Sinai. That has been achieved, so how can we give it up? The second part is connected with the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their own territory in the West Bank and Gaza. It was the first official document to acknowledge that. This matter is up to the Palestinian people. Egypt has done what it could to ensure fulfillment of the second part of the agreement. If there is anyone who can do more for the Palestinian people and the Palestinian cause, let him come forward and let him do what he can. It is no secret that the Libyan Government was the only Arab government to violate the decision to stop the flow of oil. It continued to pump and sell oil.

As for the question of Libyan financial aid to Egypt, there is no point in discussing it because Egypt does not need such imaginary aid, which is often promised but never fulfilled. It is no secret that Col al-Qadhdhafi made similar promises to the late President Anwar al-Sadat. It transpired later that his condition for keeping the promises was that he, Al-Qadhdhafi, be made supreme commander of the Egyptian Armed forces.

As regards the question of handing over the Libyan pilot who has taken refuge in Egypt, this is something which Egypt will never do. This is not and never will be our way. A person who seeks asylum in Egypt is entitled to Egypt's protection. This is the simplest principle of ethics and we will never depart from it. Egypt has never ever handed over a political refugee. Egypt's only condition is that a refugee not get involved in politics.

As regards the third matter, that of the leaflets against Col al-Qadhdhafi's regime, it is no secret that there are several Libyan opposition fronts in various European capitals. They have been issuing leaflets attacking the Libyan regime for years, and they have identified themselves.

It was for these reasons that President Mubarak declined to meet with the Libyan envoy. Such a meeting would be useless. We can tell from past experience. For example, the Libyan leader said in some of the messages conveyed by his envoys that he wished to meet with President Mubarak, secretly at first. President Mubarak agreed, but then Egypt heard nothing more about it from Libya although the offer of the meeting first came from Col al-Qadhdhafi and although Marsa Matruh [in Egypt] and Yugoslavia had been named as venues. That was before President Mubarak's recent trip to Yugoslavia. Al-Qadhdhafi's envoy who made the offer on Al-Qadhdhafi's behalf spoke to President Mubarak about reopening the Libyan-Egyptian borders. President Mubarak's reply was that the reopening of the border is not a difficult problem and could be resolved but that this has to be with the Libyan leader himself. The response was that Col al-Qadhdhafi was suggesting a meeting, and that is how the venues were named, but Egypt never received a reply from Libya.

President Mubarak had even responded to previous requests made by Al-Qadhdhafi in messages carried by his envoy. Al-Qadhdhafi, for example, asked President Mubarak, before his visit to the United States, to mediate with the U.S. President to improve U.S.-Libyan relations. Despit all that, Al-Qadhdhafi never stopped attacking the Egyptian president, regime, and people, leveling the most serious accusations of cowardice and treason.

Egypt has noticed that Col al-Qadhdhafi makes a point of sending his envoy to Cairo before he commits an act of aggression. For example, Al-Qadhdhafi once sent an envoy to ask President Mubarak to work for better Libyan-Sudanese relations and use his good offices with President Ja'far Numayri. One day after the Libyan envoy's departure from Cairo, miliatry aircraft attacked Omdurman.

Al-Qadhdhafi made some ridiculous requests in messages carried by his envoys. For example, he requested the construction of a pipeline to carry water from the Nasir Lake to a place in Libya called Al-Kufrah and another water pipeline between Al-Nawbariyah and Tubruq on the basis of an imaginary scheme of Al-Qadhdhafi's, who thought that water would be found in abundance in Al-Kufrah and that Egyptian and Libyan waters could merge. There is no point in even discussing this because Egypt has no right to dispose of the Nile water under international agreements. Furthermore, scientific research has proved that the Al-Kufrah project is an unfeasible. If the Libyan leader is convinced of it, that is his business, not ours. Egypt did not say one word about that imaginary offer, but Col al-Qadhdhafi said in one of his speeches that the Egyptian leadership is reactionary and that is why it rejected the idea of the Nile River meeting the Al-Kufrah River, and that when a patriotic leadership takes over it will approve the project.

President Mubarak revealed a big secret during the NDP parliamentary body's meeting. He said that before the Red Sea incidents, the Egyptian authorities received reliable information about a Libyan plan to close the Suez Canal by sinking a ship in it. Egypt took all the necessary measures to protect the Suez Canal. Then the Red Sea explosions occurred.

Amusingly enough, an Arab leader, commenting on the Libyan leader's attitude, told President Mubarak jokingly: "Al-Qadhdhafi is in love with Egypt and wants to be its president. Why don't you give him a chance?"

At one stage Al-Qadhdhafi declared that he still insisted on Egyptian-Libyan unity, and he informed Cairo that he would lead a land, sea, and air procession to Egypt. Egypt said welcome, but then Al-Qadhdhafi sent word that his second in command 'Abd al-Salam Jallud would lead the march to Egypt. Egypt said welcome, but neither Al-Qadhdhafi nor Jallud showed up.

French Envoy Briefs 'Abd al-Majid on Accord With Libya

NC201424 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1407 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 20 Sep (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today met with French Ambassador in Cairo Philippe Cuvillier.

During the meeting, the French ambassador explained his country's stance on the recent Libyan-French agreement to withdraw the two countries' forces from Chad. The French ambassador briefed Dr 'Abd al-Majid on the contacts being undertaken by the French Government with African countries to supervise the withdrawal operation. The French ambassador also briefed the foreign minister on the progress of the French naval unit which is clearing the Red Sea of mines.

'Abd al-Majid Leaves for UN General Assembly Session

NC210945 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 21 Sep (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid left Cairo for New York this morning to head Egypt's delegation to the UN General Assembly session.

In a predeparture statement commenting on the attack against the U.S. Embassy in Beirut yesterday, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt regrets this incident and the victims this terrorist operation caused. He added that Egypt condemns all aimless acts. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said it is high time to stamp out international terrorism and to restore security to Lebanon so that it can regain its role in the region.

Continuing his statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the current UN session is quite important for Egypt in view of the topics to be discussed, particularly since Egypt is one of the founders of this international organization.

Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid said that the participation of representatives of various parties in Egypt's delegation serves to reiterate the objectives of President Husni Mubarak for beefing up democracy in Egypt.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said he will deliver Egypt's speech at the UN General Assembly on 28 September. In the speech, the foreign minister will review democratic life in Egypt and Egypt's role in the Arab area. He will also deal with the Middle East situation, the Lebanese issue, international and African issues, and Egypt's role in the Nonaligned Movement.

Information Minister Warns Iran Against Offensive

JN202105 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has said that we possess military capabilities in all fields, that the morale of our Armed Forces and people are very high, and that our economy is sound. He stressed that in Iraq there is a cohesive and strong unity, an army that has been doubled in terms of equipment, number, and military capability in all domains, and a single political decision under the leadership of Saddam Husayn.

He said that we are ready to wage the defensive war imposed on us by the Tehran rulers no matter how long it lasts. In the meantime, he added, Iraq highly values all opportunities for an honorable and honest peace with the Iranian people.

In an interview with the Paris-based *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* magazine correspondent in Baghdad, to be published in its issue tomorrow, the minister said the following about the deteriorating situation in Iran: Iran is witnessing a state of destruction, fragmentation, and struggle for power. Internecine fighting and division are prevalent in the army and the Khomeyni guards due to the regime's failure to have a unified decision.

Regarding Iraq's siege of Khark Island and other Iranian ports, the minister said: This siege has led to the deterioration of Iran's economy and to the fatal bewilderment and anxiety of Tehran's rulers. He added that if the Tehran rulers follow their whims and carry out their offensive, a catastrophe will befall the Iranian Army, as it will sustain extraordinary losses. He said that the siege on Khark will continue and that the near future will witness a serious development of this siege. However, he added, the destruction of the entire terminal depends on a political decision from the leadership.

Communique Reports Attack on Khark Island

JN201651 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,594 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

When thou threwest a handful of dust, it was not thy act, but God's. [Koranic verse]

Whenever the illiterate Iranian rulers tried to sound out Iraq's capability, they found the scorching arms of justice waiting for them in order to destroy their injustice and turn their falsehood into ashes. In reply to the Iranian regime's hostile attempts against the Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq port installations, our heroic forces dealt a warning blow to Iran's Khark Island — a blow that gives the Iranian rulers a chance to understand that Iraq possesses the ability and means to extend its crushing deterrent power to any point that is imagined to be aloof from a just punishment, hoping that the Iranian rulers will at last understand the lesson quite well. Otherwise, nothing prevents giving them a final lesson. Neither regret nor lament would then benefit them and those who urge them to commit crimes would be unable to rescue them from this punishment.

The results of activities in the rest of the operational sectors for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units fired on enemy troop concentrations and positions in the central sector of the operational theater, killing two, wounding others, and destroying one infantry position, two weapon emplacements, and one observation post.

2. Our bold helicopter gunships carried out a daring air strike against an enemy ambush in the southern sector of the battlefield and destroyed it completely. All of our helicopters returned safely and successfully, praise be to God.

3. An effective artillery blow was dealt to the enemy positions opposite one of our forward units in the operational area east of Basra, killing or wounding several troops. Large fires were seen in enemy positions and shouts for help were heard in other positions.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one infantry position was destroyed.

4. Fresh groups of Iranian civilians, fleeing the oppression of the evil clique in Qom and Tehran, sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. This morning, the vile enemy shelled Basra environs with heavy artillery, damaging one elementary school.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 September 1984

AL-JUMHURIYAH: Blow To Khark Not Last One

JN210835 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep (INA) — *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that the blow Iraq dealt to the Khark installations yesterday will not be the last so long as the Iranian rulers do not stop their aggression against Iraq.

In an article today, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* stresses that Iraq is capable of dealing crushing blows to Khark Island installations whenever it chooses to do so.

The paper says the Iranian enemy's strike against the Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq installations was to vent its repeated frustrations caused by its failure to confront the stifling siege Iraq has imposed on Khark Island. It also reflects the Iranian enemy's impotence in averting Iraqi strikes against any maritime target that enters the exclusion zone.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes by saying that the Iraqi blow to Khark Island yesterday was only a warning blow that will not be the last. Future blows will be stronger and more destructive.

Tariq 'Aziz Leaves To Attend 39th UN Session

JN201259 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi delegation under Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for New York today to attend the 39th UN General Assembly session. Tariq 'Aziz will deliver a speech on Iraq's behalf at the UN General Assembly on 28 September.

The delegation accompanying the Iraqi minister comprises 'Ismat Kittani, Foreign Ministry under secretary; the head of the international organizations and conferences' department; and other ranking foreign ministry officials.

Delegation Leaves for Geneva IPU Conference

JN201149 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA) — A delegation of the Iraqi National Assembly left Baghdad this morning for Geneva to attend the meetings of the 72d IPU session which will begin there on Monday and continue for 5 days.

The delegation, which is headed by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, the officer in charge of Arab and international relations in the assembly, will also attend the preparatory meetings that will precede the session, specially those that will be held by the Arab and nonaligned groups, in order to adopt a unified stand on the issues that will be discussed by the session.

Housing Minister Heads Delegation to Turkey

JN201135 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi delegation headed by Housing and Reconstruction Minister Muhammad Fadl Husayn left for Ankara today on an official visit to Turkey that will last several days. The Iraqi delegation will hold talks during the visit aimed at promoting bilateral cooperation in the sphere of construction and will become acquainted with projects in the sphere of housing and road and bridge construction.

Interior Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

JN201119 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA) — Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister, returned to Baghdad today at the end of a short visit to Saudi Arabia.

During the visit, Sa'dun Shakir met with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Industry Minister Returns From Denmark

JN210855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep (INA) — Subhi Yasin, Iraqi minister of industry and minerals, and the accompanying delegation returned to Baghdad from Copenhagen today. In a statement to INA, Subhi Yasin said that during his visit to Denmark he attended meetings of the third Iraqi-Danish joint committee for economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation. The two sides agreed to promote bilateral cooperation in all fields and expand trade exchange.

Yasin added that, in view of Iraq's sincere efforts to end the war and the soundness of its economy, the Danish side expressed the desire to open new areas of cooperation with Iraq, whether in the sphere of exports or the implementation of Iraqi development projects.

Foreign Minister Leaves for UN General Assembly

JN191226 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri left Amman for New York today to lead Jordan's delegation to the UN General Assembly meetings that began yesterday. Transportation Minister Tahir Hikmat will act as foreign minister during Al-Masri's absence.

U.S. Mideast Policy To Blame for Beirut Blast

JN210717 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Extremism in the Absence of Justice and Moderation," *SAWT AL-SHA'B* says: The incident involving the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and the dozens of victims that resulted from it can only be considered an expression of the increasing despair that prevails in our region toward U.S. Middle East policy — a policy which in past years reached the extent of full alliance with Israel's aggression and ambitions in the Arab region.

Lebanon, which is currently in a state of complete chaos, has become a place for extremism provoked by the escalating Israeli extremism and arrogance against Arabs in the occupied Arab territories. This arrogance could have not existed or continued had it not been for the unlimited and unconditional U.S. support forIsrael.

The U.S. Embassy incident not only reopens the Lebanon file, as some people imagine, but also the entire Middle East file. What is taking place in Lebanon is a sample of what is and will be taking place in the Mashriq. Despite all their attempts, the Arabs could not find a way to justice and understanding with the United States, regardless of the traditional friendship and interests that link the United States to several states in the Arab region.

Israel's policies are aimed at destroying all bridges of moderation and undertanding between the Arabs and the Americans. They even endeavor to place Washington continuously in the Israeli trench. This means that Israel works at mining bridges between the Arabs and the United States while deepening the spirit of all forms of extremism in the Arab region. Thus, Israel's extremism and ability to blackmail U.S. policy and politicians is the main cause of the default in U.S. policies and Arab-American relations.

SAWT AL-SHA'B concludes: This does not mean that we believe thatsuch operations are justifiable, but we explain the mood that dictated them and the circumstances that are pushing Lebanon and the Arab region toward despair and extremism, whose dangers and capabilities have no limits. The United States left Lebanon militarily, but its policies remained unwanted there. Hundreds of innocent people are paying the price of these policies daily. What is currently taking place can only reflect the impotence of U.S. policies biased toward a side which works to destroy peace, stability, and justice in the region. The extremism and victims that we are witnessing today are the product of the absence of justice, balance, and moderation resulting from several factors, foremost of which is the United States' failure to shoulder its international responsibilities toward peace n the Middle East.

Editorial Reviews Arms Talks With France

JN201710 Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English
20-26 Sep 84 p 12

[Editorial: "French Arms for Jordan"]

[Text] French Defence Minister Charles Hernu ended a three-day official visit to Jordan earlier in the week. The visit came a little over two months after a similar one made by the French President Francois Mitterrand to Jordan. The two visits by top French Government officials undoubtedly underline the close relations that country has with Jordan.

During Mr Mitterrand's visit, several issues were discussed, prominent among them was the French arms sales to Jordan. We see Mr Hernu's visit as a follow up of those discussions. And as the minister himself put it at a news conference in Amman this week, "France is ready to provide Jordan with its need of arms and it has the alternative to the U.S. Stinger missiles." Mr Hernu was also quoted as saying that "the stability of Jordan is essential to the stability of the whole area" (Middle East). We see in these remarks a genuine effort by France to maintain an equilibrium in the area. More so at a time when the United States has blatantly refused to sell sophisticated military equipment to the Arab states and continues to aid Israel.

France's action is not an attempt to fan the Arab-Israeli conflict as some people might want to believe. The Arab countries in the area cannot watch America arm Israel to the teeth while they sit unconcerned. They have the right to seek alternatives elsewhere and in this, France has proved to be a good friend.

It is also important to note that Jordan's policy of diversifying its arms supplies and to end its dependency on US arms has proved successful thus far. This policy is being adopted not only by Jordan but by other Arab countries as well. Recently the Gulf state of Kuwait surprised everyone by choosing the Soviet Union as the supplier of its next arms deal and there are reports that other Gulf countries will follow. But the main thing here is not where the Arab countries are getting their weapons, as much as their efforts to end US control and monopoly.

This event should give the Americans food for thought since they not only increased their military support for Israel, but also began denying Jordan's and other Arab country's legal right to defend themselves and modernize their defensive capabilities. Although the Jordanian move is not intended to be a slap in the face of the Americans, yet it goes to prove that defensive weapons can have more than one source and that Washington is not always the Mecca for countries seeking to defend themselves.

Syrian Minister Lauds Jordan's Economic Progress

JN201316 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Amman, 20 Sep (PETRA) — Dr Salim Yasin, Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade, yesterday afternoon visited the Jordanian pavillion at the Damascus International Fair, which opened on Monday. The Syrian minister toured the pavillion and was acquainted with the Jordanian products and the industrial exhibits, which amount to 150 samples on display by 126 companies and industrial establishments.

Dr Yasin expressed satisfaction with the variety and quality of Jordanian industrial products. In a statement to the PETRA correspondent in Damascus, Dr Yasin said: After being acquainted with Jordan's progress in various industrial and economic activities, I hope that the Jordanian people will achieve more progress and prosperity and will move quickly toward growth and development in order to reinforce efforts aimed at achieving Arab integration and prosperity for our Arab people. He added: Comparing the exhibited articles this year to the ones shown last year, it is obvious that Jordan is achieving noticeable progress in industrial and economic development.

The Syrian minister expressed hope that this development and progress will continue for the sake of the Arab nation's wellbeing and prosperity. He said: I hope that our efforts and steps toward Arab economic integration and cooperation will increase,because this is very vital for our Arab nation.

In another development, Mahmud al-Malahimah, director of the Jordanian pavillion, said that about 15,000 persons visited the Jordanian display on the first day of its opening. He noted that the visitors showed admiration for the standard of Jordanian industry.

Company Official Cited on PRC Nuclear Power Plants

JN200744 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 19 Sep 84 p 3

[By Rami G. Khuri]

[Text] Amman — A Jordanian commerical group is trying to pull off a major international business coup by intermediating a $7 billion turnkey deal to provide the People's Republic of China with four nuclear power plants.

The Amman-based United Trading Group is in the midst of wide-ranging and urgent talks with nuclear power industry companies in the United States and eight West European countries, aiming to put together several consortia to build the four nuclear power plants.

UTG director and senior executive, Mr Radwan Hajjar, who is president of the UTG-owned Trans Orient Engineering and Construction Company, said in an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES* earlier this week that another UTG-owned company, the United Trading Company, signed a firm contract with the Chinese Water Resources and Electric Power Ministry on July 31.

The contract, he says, names the United Trading Company (UTC) as turnkey contractors/general managers for the four power plants. He adds, however, that UTC has no previous experience in nuclear engineering, and is only playing an intermediary role between the Western suppliers of the technology and the Chinese government.

"This is not a letter of intent or a proposal that we have. This is a signed contract, in which the Chinese government has put down technical and financial specifications for these four nuclear power plants," Mr Hajjar said.

UTC would bring together the Western Companies that have the nuclear technology, the suppliers of required construction and technical materials, and the contractors who would actually build the power plants. Mr Hajjar estimates the Chinese themselves could do about half of the civil works for the plants, but need foreign expertise for the other half.

UTC would subcontract much of the construction management work to companies that have the necessary expertise in the design and supervision of nuclear engineering projects, while itself playing more of a coordinating role among the many different firms that would have to be involved in such a large scheme.

Mr Hajjar said that as soon as UTC puts together a package of Western supplier, contractors and financiers on terms that meet China's specifications, work can start on the actual construction of the plants.

UTC has already had talks on the project with three American firms, as well as others in Great Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Austria.

The four power plants to be built are the twin 900 megawatt (mw) Guangdong power plant, a twin 900 mw plant at Shandong, a twin 900 mw plant at Hunan and a single 700 mw plant at Fujian. Another single 700 mw plant could be added to the contract at a later stage, Mr Hajjar said.

The Guangdong plant has been under negotiation for nearly four years with General Electric Company of the U.K. and France's Framatome, whose share of the work is not affected by the deal with the UTC, Mr Hajjar said. UTC would provide the additional elements of that plant that have not been discussed with the British and French firms, and overall construction management.

The UTC signed the turnkey contract on a cost plus basis. Its job will be both to put together the package of suppliers, contractors and financiers, and to play a role in the overall coordination and project management.

UTC hopes a package of companies for one of the twin 900 mw stations can be put together by the end of the year, with construction starting soon after. Mr Hajjar expects the construction of the power stations will have to be phased, with a year or two separating the start-up of each plant. Total construction time for the four plants is therefore now estimated at between 10 and 15 years.

Most people here and abroad reacted with considerable surprise, and some scepticism, at the reports of the deal, first published in the *JERUSALEM STAR* newspaper here in early September. While many interested observers are still unsure of the precise nature of the arrangement the UTC has struck with Beijing ("It may be something between a letter of intent and a final contract," one source said), Western diplomatic sources here and in Europe tend to confirm that the UTC contract with the Chinese Government is just what the company claims it to be.

The obvious question on most people's minds has been: Why would the Chinese choose a Jordanian company with no previous experience in nuclear engineering, or in putting together huge international consortia of this size, to attempt such an ambitious undertaking?

Mr Hajjar replies: "Our Hong Kong office saw an opportunity to help the Chinese get around the long delays they had experienced in their negotiations with the Europeans for the nuclear plants. We made them an offer, and they accepted it. The Chinese want nulcear power for their industrial expansion plans, and they want it fast. This was a way for them to send a message to the European companies and the Europeans seem to have received it."

The Chinese are known to be impatient over the long time it is taking them to finalise deals for nuclear power plants with Western suppliers. Some projects have been in the negotiation phase for between four and eight years.

Mr Hajjar notes that the initiative for the deal came from UTG and not from the Chinese.

"We initiated the proposal, and the Chinese seemed to like it. We offered a possible means of speeding things up for them and of breaking the closed circle that seems to exist between China and the Western nuclear power industry," Mr Hajjar said.

Financing is expected to play a major role in determining who wins the big contracts to supply the technology, materials and contracting for the power plants. The Chinese want less than commerical rates, and hope to repay over 15 years, with repayments starting only after the start-up of the plants.

The Chinese Government wishes to secure concessionary loans at a fixed interest rate. Mr Hajjar would not reveal the financing rates the Chinese have requested, though banking sources say a rate of around seven to seven and a half per cent is about the lowest that could be reasonably expected, if financing is done in low interest rate currencies such as German marks, Swiss francs or Japanese yen. Dollar financing would be considerably costlier, as would dollar forward contracts that banks may wish to buy to offset the exchange rate risk inherent in such a long-term credit.

Therefore, the anticipation is that the suppliers of the nuclear technology and material would persuade their governments to play a major role in providing subsidized loans to finance the power plants.

Egypt recently secured seven per cent financing for some of its new power plants, and it seems China is aiming for similar financing terms. Mr Hajjar said he did not expect Arab institutions to be particularly involved in providing the finance, whose concessionary terms mean it will have to come from Western banks and governments from the home countries of the companies involved in the final deals. Mr Hajjar says that UTC has had a "favourable response from the banks", and that "we have not run into any insurmountable problems to date. There are solutions to all the financing aspects of the scheme that have been discussed."

The contract signed with the Chinese Government includes a Bank of China guarantee of the financing that it lined up for the power plants, if the interest rate meet Beijing specifications. Since the contract was signed, the Chinese Government seems to have started reassessing whether the financial guarantees should be provided by the Bank of China, or by the provincial banks in the provinces where the plants will be built.

"This is a question for the Chinese to decide upon internally," Mr Hajjar said. "The important thing for us is that we have the commitment of the Government of China to guarantee the loans that are raised. Whether the Bank of China or the provincial banks provide the guarantee is an internal matter for the Chinese to resolve."

The UTG is a privately owned, diversified trading and contracting group based in Amman, with 49 subsidiaries or joint ventures in 19 countries. It has major interests in contracting, insurance, commodities trading, food production, oil drilling, and the travel business. The UTG first did business with China about five years ago when an exploratory trip to Beijing eventually led to several deals that involved the trading of general commodities.

World Community Urged To Achieve Peace

JN201911 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1613 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] If we have already agreed that peace in this region is a part of world peace and that the aspired peace is a peace based on justice, and if Israel has rejected peace as a replacement for aggression and expansion and as a way to achieve stability and security, then the achievement of peace is not restricted only to certain parties but is the responsibility of all those who can contribute to achieving this noble objective. It is the responsibility of the entire world community.

We admit that the United Nations tried everything in its power to stop the acts of aggression, invasion, and destruction in this region. It did not spare any effort in this regard within the limits of its charter, capabilities, and influence. But the result, as we are currently witnessing, was Israel's rejection of all UN resolutions and recommendations. This is in addition to Israel's rejection of any UN role. Although the Zionist entity occasionally notes the UN resolutions while not seriously speaking about peace, Israel's stand, which challenges and ridicules the United Nations, clearly exposes the extent of their seriousness while speaking about these resolutions, foremost of which are UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

We also admit that the EEC group as well tried to do something, although its attempts did not reflect the size of the European presence and interests in the region. These attempts either retreated or stopped faced with Israeli rejection on the one hand and U.S. rejection on the other.

We would like to note the U.S. role, first in regard to the special U.S.-Israeli relations, and second, in regard to the volume of U.S. economic and military aid to Israel. Nobody, including Washington and Tel Aviv, can deny that this aid is the factor that sustains the Israeli entity. We can overlook this aspect, but we cannot overlook the fact that this aid enables the Israeli entity to pursue aggression and expansion, not only because we are the side afflicted by this aggression and expansion but also because we are a part of the human community which rejects injustice, condemns expansionism, and believes in the rights of peoples to determine their future in their homelands.

In light of this situation and all its dimensions we can derive the following logical and important conclusion: There is not a single party that can convince Israel of its need for and acceptance of peace or even impose peace on it other than the United States. Certainly this is true if we agree on achieving this peace by political means. Otherwise, the Arabs, through their solidarity and through building their intrinsic strength, are the party that can impose peace by force if the efforts of establishing this peace through dialogue fail.

The U.S. role, which is supposed to be capable and qualified in contributing to peace and stability, is similar to the abovementioned European role. This U.S. role was characterized by hesitation and retreat. The Reagan initiative is the best proof of this role. The Israeli entity rejected this initiative immediately after it was announced and activated the building of settlements when this initiative called for freezing them. Moreover, during the period when the U.S. initiative was announced and when Israel rejected it, the Israeli entity received the greatest political support it had ever received. Perhaps the U.S. veto against the international request to have the Lebanese people be treated more humanely clarifies this fact.

Furthermore, the talk about large U.S. aid to be extended soon to the Israeli entity indicates that this entity has received a double reward for rejecting the U.S. peace initiative, instead of being subjected to the minimum limit of pressure.

We wonder how we can establish peace in the region while the United Nations appears inactive or is ridiculed by some, or while the European group looks disabled or its role is rejected, or while the United States looks incapable or undesirious of shouldering its responsibilities. This is a big question, which we will try to answer later.

Increase in June's Foreign Currency Assets

JN201453 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 20 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Amman —Jordan's foreign currency assets have continued to increase in a reassuring and good manner. Assets increased in June by 55,809,000 dinars compared to what they were in May.

Central Bank sources noted that Jordan's foreign currency assets in June reached 649,788,000 dinars, compared to 593,979,000 dinars in May.

This increase is attributed to Jordan receiving some Arab aid and signing contracts for loans. Last April, these assets dropped to 559,705,000 dinars.

Briefs

Algerian Ambassador Presents Credentials — Amman, PETRA — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri yesterday received Abderrahman Cheriet, who presented his credentials as Algeria's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to Jordan. [Text] [*Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 13 Sep 84 p 28 JN*]

Income Tax Revenues — Income Tax revenues during the first eight months of this year came to JD 37 million; an increase of JD 3 million compared to the same period last year. Total revenues during the first four months of this year came to JD 23.5 million, and during the second third of the year reached JD 13.5 million. Revenues during last August came to JD 3.25 million. The highest collection rate was during January —JD 10.7 million. This is due to incentives granted by the law to tax payers representing a deduction of 6 percent from the tax due on the individual. A responsible source at the Income Tax Department explained that the increase in collections is due to the successful method of self-assessment and to the co-operation of the individuals. [Text] [*Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 13-19 Sep 84 p 11 JN*]

Phosphate Production — The Phosphate Mines Company's production reached 4.1 million tonnes during the first eight months of this year. Al-Hasa mine ranked first by producing 2,164,185 tonnes and Wadi al-Abyad mine 1,430,973 tonnes and Al-Rusayfah mine 516,897 tonnes. Responsible company sources expected an increase in current year's production to reach 5.7 million tonnes and 6.1 million tonnes. The company produced 2.9 million tonnes during the same period last year. [Text] [*Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 13-19 Sep 84 p 11 JN*]

VOL Updates U.S. Embassy Casualty Toll, Reaction

NC201733 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1625 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpts] According to preliminary reports, 23 persons were killed and 57 wounded in the explosion caused by a booby-trapped car.

While work continues in moving the rubble at the (?site of the explosion) in 'Awkar in the search for missing persons who might be under the debris, medical and security sources fear that the number of victims might rise, as some of the casualties are critically wounded. Dozens of wounded were carried to the hospitals and a number of them received intensive care treatment. Civilian defense sources earlier stated that 11 bodies were recovered. The Red Cross said four bodies were recovered. Informed security sources said the number of victims rose to 23. It was learned that U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew's condition does not give rise for concern and is not serious. A U.S. officer was quoted as saying that U.S. losses were 1 killed and 20 wounded.

Phalange Party leader Dr Elie Karamah said that the explosion is an attack on a friendly country which has worked to help all sects and communities of the Lebanese people. We regret very much that the U.S. Embassy has been subjected to attacks that cause the death of more innocent victims, whom we consider martyrs of the Lebanese problem. The Phalange Party is confident that these loathsome terrorist acts will double U.S. efforts to establish peace in Lebanon and in the region.

Fadi Afram, leader of the Lebanese Forces, strongly condemned the criminal act which was aimed at the lives of innocent civilians. He stressed that opening up the liberated areas [East Beirut], in accordance with the security plan, and opening the crossing points will not make these areas a passageway for the acts of terrorists. He stressed that there will be more precautions and vigilance to maintain security and protect the lives of innocent people.

Bartholomew Leaves Hospital

NC211144 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Red Cross and civil defense sources today reported that 24 people were killed and 50 others were wounded in the explosion at the U.S. Embassy building in 'Awkar. It was learned that U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew left the hospital today.

Bomb Prepared in Southern Suburb

NC210605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Preliminary investigations have revealed that the car used in the bombing was seized by gunmen about 1 month ago in West Beirut. The information adds that the car was placed in a party center in Burj al-Barajinah [in Beirut's southern suburb] and was prepared there after the green light was given for a terrorist operation to be carried out.

It has been learned that U.S. Embassy employees were advised to be cautious in their movements around their places of work and residence because the intelligence services of a religiously extremist state wanted to use the U.S. veto of the Lebanese complaint to the Security Council to induce Lebanese elements sympathetic with these services to implement a criminal plan against the U.S. Embassy and its diplomatic staff.

Al-Turk Interviewed on Embassy Security

NC210807 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 17-23 Sep 84 pp 40-44

[Interview of Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Lebanese Foreign Affairs Ministry by *MONDAY MORNING* correspondent Nura Sakkaf in Arabic — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Sakkaf] Who is normally in charge of protecting embassies and diplomatic missions in Lebanon?

[Al-Turk] The legitimate authorities, of course. During the war the government organized the Embassy Security Unit for this purpose. We provided this security unit with manpower and equipment to give the diplomatic and consular delegations the necessary protection.

We all know that during the war the legitimate authorities had their hands tied and could not even provide official Lebanese institutions with proper protection, let alone the diplomatic missions. Many unfortunate incidents occurred, and we deeply regret them, but things were often beyond our control.

Diplomats and ambassadors were assassinated, embassies attacked. However, we took precautions then and continue to do so now. In a recent meeting at the Ministry of the Interior we formed a committee grouping all departments concerned with security. These included the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the Army, and the Department of Public Security.

The committee will examine the problem and take the necessary measures to prevent the re-occurrence of incidents like the one perpetrated against the Saudi consulate.

[Sakkaf] What about the attack on the Saudi consulate? Some accuse the security forces present on the scene of dereliction of duty. What is the official position on this issue?

[Al-Turk] I have no final answer concerning this matter. But the government is extremely concerned. The Cabinet examined the problem, and a report on the investigation of the incident will be submitted to the ministers soon. If it shows that the security forces responsible for the security of the consulate were derelict in their duties, they will be punished accordingly.

I cannot, however, release any details about the investigation until a report by both the civil and military authorities is completed.

What I can say today is that we are extremely disturbed by the incident. Furthermore, all the political factions strongly condemned the attack. It is our duty to protect all foreign missions in our country. Moreover, the attack was against a country, Saudi Arabia, with special significance to Lebanon. Suadi Arabia has helped Lebanon on all levels, diplomatic, economic and developmental.

We apologize for this deplorable incident. All necessary precautions are now being taken to make sure that incidents of this nature will not happen again. We are discussing the matter with Saudi officials and we hope that the mission will return to Lebanon soon.

[Sakkaf] What are these precautions?

[Al-Turk] There are two types of precautions being taken. We will first investigate whether those responsible for protecting the consulate failed in their duties and, if so, take appropriate measures. The other measure is preventive in character. We intend to strengthen the security forces with more men and equipment, and this not only to ensure the protection of the Saudi Embassy but of all other Saudi institutions.

[Sakkaf] The Saudi reaction was one of anger. They blamed the Lebanese authorities of neglect. Are the Saudi-Lebanese relations strained? And what measures are you taking to rectify the error and to allow for the return of the Saudi mission to Beirut?

[Al-Turk] The Saudi reaction is understandable. But at the same time I am convinced that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia understands the situation and knows that — as the saying goes — God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. The Saudis have journeyed with us since 1975, and they are aware of our limitations.

I believe there will not be a lasting negative reaction on the part of the Saudi Government. I know this for a fact from the contacts I have had with the Saudi authorities concerned. I hope we will soon forget this passing cloud.

[Sakkaf] Are we, then, to, expect the Saudis back soon?

[Al-Turk] I cannot give you a specific date for the mission's return. In Lebanon the question does not depend only on security matters but on political ones as well. If the security plan put forward by the state is implemented, and if the political situation continues to develop in the right direction, and if adequate security is provided for their embassy, then the Saudi mission will return soon.

[Sakkaf] What about attacks on other embassies and missions — such as the one on the British consulate in West Beirut?

[Al-Turk] Yes, attacks have been carried out against the Soviets, the Austrian consul and others. We have provided security for all the missions but in varying degrees. We took into consideration the size of the embassy staff and the number of buildings they occupy, and, also, political circumstances which call for the protection of some delegations more than others.

The protocol department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs follows security matters closely. Personally, as secretary-general, I am always kept informed on developments that concern the Embassy Security Unit. We all work to provide embassies with adequate protection.

[Sakkaf] Many delegations have moved to East Beirut. Does the ministry offer any advice on where delegations should be located?

[Al-Turk] No. We do not interfere with the choice of location. Only if delegations wish to seek our advice do we offer it to them. They simply inform us if there is a change of location, telephone numbers, etc....

[Sakkaf] Were they to ask you whether they should locate in West or East Beirut, what would you say?

[Al-Turk] We do not give an opinion on this matter.

[Sakkaf] Why?

[Al-Turk] We leave it up to the delegations to decide. Sometimes we advise them on a location within the same area because of security reasons. But we do not tell embassies to move from one area to another or from one city to another. It is up to them.

[Sakkaf] Some embassies seek protection from militia groups. What is your position on this matter?

[Al-Turk] Where do foreign residents in need of help go if their embassy is closed, as is the case with the Saudi Embassy? Can the Lebanese authorities help them?

[Al-Turk] "Whoever treats you as his equal does you no harm." In principal, we cannot provide foreigners with more protection than we provide Lebanese citizens. As to the special circumstances in Lebanon, we hope that the situation will continue to improve. We advise foreigners to stay in touch with their embassies, to let them know where they live and what they are doing. If a foreign resident feels that his life is in danger, the Lebanese authorities can provide adequate protection if they deem it truly necessary. But of course, this applies only to legal residents. As for the Saudis, we hope that their delegation will soon return, and until then we are here to help.

Al-Jumayyil Contacts Syria's Al-Asad, Reagan

NC211218 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1125 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has held a telephone contact with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and discussed with him the current situation and the results of the discussions in the ministerial conclaves, which were held in Bikfayya over the past 4 days. President al-Jumayyil briefed President al-Asad regarding the difficulties which the regime is trying to overcome in order to achieve salvation. The two presidents agreed to coordinate their efforts in order to face the coming stage on the political and security levels.

After the U.S. Embassy explosion, President al-Jumayyil contacted U.S. Ambassador Bartholomew in the hospital and congratulated him on his safe escape. Prime Minister Rashid Karami also contacted the U.S. ambassador for the same purpose after adjourning the ministerial conclave to follow up the explosion incident.

We have also been informed that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil contacted U.S. President Ronald Reagan by telephone to whom he conveyed condolences in the name of the Lebanese people and in his own name for the victims who fell as a result of the explosion at the U.S. Embassy building in 'Awkar. The president congratulated President Reagan on the safe escape of Ambassador Bartholomew and other embassy staff. President al-Jumayyil strongly denounced this incident, saying that the incident should not affect ongoing efforts to restore peace to Lebanon.

Further on Al-Asad Contact

NC210840 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] In a telephone call between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the latter offered congratulations over the results so far produced by the ministerial conclaves.

Conclave Resumes; Military Delegations To Meet

NC201427 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The eighth session of the ministerial conclaves was resumed in the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya at 1615 today under President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to discuss subjects on the agenda.

The sources said that understanding and eagerness by all concerned to achieve salvation has eliminated many problems and points of differences.

Meanwhile the Lebanese and the Syrian military delegations were to have held a meeting this aftenoon, but instead they held side consultations during lunch. They will meet later today. The two military delegations held a morning session today, at which the Lebanese side was led by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn and the Syrian side by Major General 'Ali Aslan.

Karami on Conclave Sessions

NC201921 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The ministerial conclave session ended at 1830 today. It will be resumed this coming Monday. A Constituent Committee, made up of 16 members, was set up. No chairman or secretary general of the committee was appointed. Three other committees were formed for constitutional reform, legislative decrees, and citizenship law. Our correspondent in Bikfayya reports:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The eighth conclave session has ended. The Cabinet will resume its conclave session at 1000 this coming Monday. There is no longer a plenary committee but three committees were agreed upon; namely, the Constitutional Reform Committee, the Legislative Decrees Amendment Committee, and the Citizenship Law Committee. Prime Minister Rashid Karami made the following detailed statement:

[Karami] The Constitutional Reform Committee will draft a new constitution for a new modern state. The committee shall conclude its mission within a period not exceeding 1 year. The committee will present the outcome of its work to the government and to the Chamber of Deputies according to constitutional procedures. The committee will study the establishment of appropriate posts and institutions, including the senate. The committee is made up of: Yusuf Jubran, Tawfiq Mu'awwad, and Robert 'Idi Ghanim [Maronites]; 'Umar Musaykah, Muhammad Majdhub, and Sami Nahhas [Sunnites]; Jawad 'Usayran, 'Akif Haydar, and Hasan 'Abd al-'Awadah [Shi'ites]; Ibrahim Najjar and Marcel al-Siyufi [Orthodox]; Salim al-Jahil and Khalil Abu Hamad [Greek Catholics]; Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt [Druze]; and lawyer Saring Shamelyan [minorities]. The committee has 1 year to conclude its study.

The Legislative Decrees Committee is made up of the following: Sa'dallah Sha'ban, Muhyi al-Din, Al-Qaysi, Antoine Mu'arbis, Fayiz al-Haj Shahin, Muhammad Farhat, Wadi' al-Dawud, Ghaytham 'Absi, Ibrahim Qubaysi, Sami Yunis, a representative of Minister Dr ar-Rasi. The committee shall prepare studies in accordance with law No 7/84 dated 22 June 84. The committee shall present its studies gradually, provided it will conclude its mission 1 month before the expiry of the powers given.

The Citizenship Law Committee is made up of: Hasan 'Alawiyah, 'Adnan al-Jisr, Hisham Ni'man, Joseph Abu Khalil, Marun Hilu, Haytham Jum'ah, Iliya Kusa, Niqula al-'Amm, Mustafa Mansur, a representative of Minister ar-Rasi. The committee has 2 months to complete its mission.

The justice minister has been requested to draft a bill on the Constitutional Court which will bring to task [muhakamat] prime ministers and ministers and will decide on the constitutionality of laws.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, let us begin with the Constituent Committee's membership. You mentioned yesterday that it will include 40 members. Are there any problems or differences that led to this result?

[Karami] What is important is that the committee will represent the various groups in the country. On discussing the nominations it was agreed that the members must be former judges or university professors.

[Reporter] In respect of the conclave, will it be continued?

[Karami] Yes, we will resume the conclave sessions in Bikfayya at 1000 this coming Monday.

[Reporter] What are the subjects to be discussed?

[Karami] What was left from the government policy statement, including elections, the administrative reform law, increasing the number of deputies, and so forth.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, can it be said that you are satisfied with the first round of the ministerial conclave sessions?

[Karami] In fact we are seeking to reassure the citizens through the salvation process. This has led to the adoption of the said decisions in implementation of the government policy statement and in the achievement of the salvation process.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, do you believe that the decisions made in the conclave sessions over the past 4 days met the citizens' aspirations?

[Karami] In fact by referring to the policy statement and reviewing the subjects it contains, all this collectively affirms the establishment of the new Lebanese system. This leads to relaxation because it is the way to the aspired stability and to the country's unity and liberation.

[Reporter] Is there any development regarding the security situation in the coming few days?

[Karami] We were briefed on the discussions held through the appropriate committees, and there is no doubt that pertaining to the security subject the deployment of the Army was agreed upon. The Military Council will assume its authority to ensure the necessary arrangements for implementing the security plans.

[Reporter] Will the security plans from now on be referred to the Military Council for a decision?

[Karami] The security plans in the field have been agreed upon but their implementation will be through the Army and this requires arrangements which are within the Military Council's jurisdiction.

[Reporter] Is there a specific period?

[Karami] No. [end recording]

Military Delegations Meet

NC201845 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The Syrian military delegation today resumed its meetings with the parties concerned. It held a meeting this morning in Bikfayya with a joint delegation from the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] that included Lieutenant Colonel Sharif Fayyad, Dr Muhammad Baydun, 'Aqil Hamiyyah, and Ayyub Humayid. The conferees discussed the details of the security plan for the mountain in an attempt to put the final touches to it. The meeting of the Syrian military delegation and the joint Amal and PSF delegation ended at 1320.

All the parties agreed at this meeting on the deployment [of the Lebanese Army] from Al-Awwali to Al-Madfun. The coordination operation was referred to the Military Council so as to start it after appointing a new Army chief of staff, issuing the defense law, completing the Army formations, and equipping all brigades.

Ministerial sources said that the implementation of this plan depends on the criteria for political reconciliation being agreed upon.

It was observed that the Syrian military delegation left Bikfayya unescorted for Damascus through Duhur al-Shuwar. It was accompanied by the Amal movement and the PSP delegation. In the morning the Syrian delegation was escorted [to Bikfayya].

Reportage, Reaction to Suhmur Incident

VOL: 30 Killed

NC210544 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Security sources in the Al-Biqa' have affirmed that 30 people from Suhmur village were killed during the operation that was carried out in the village yesterday by Druze elements from Rashayya in revenge for the death of four army of southern Lebanon soldiers, who were killed in an ambush near Suhmur.

Lahd Comments

JN210624 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, held a news conference yesterday at which he affirmed that the revenge operation for the killing of four soldiersof the army of southern Lebanon in Suhmur in Al-Biqa' yesterday will not affect the army's security task. He added that this operation will not have a negative impact. He explained that the soldiers who perpetrated this crime were arrested and will be brought to trial accordinging to military rules. The necessary measures will be taken against them if they are found guilty.

PSP 'Source' Condemns 'Massacre'

NC210539 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] A responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has condemned the massacre perpetrated in the township of Suhmur yesterday. The source said the massacre is a link in the chain of the Israeli terrorist scheme, which is being implemented by the internal criminal tools, which have sold their conscience to Satan.

The source added that the so-called army of southern Lebanon, which was founded by Israel, is guided by Israeli racism. Israeli terrorism has drawn up the role for this army in order to carry out its crimes, similar to those committed in Sabra and Shatila.

A Suhmur inhabitant, who escaped the massacre, said the crime left 13 dead and well over 26 wounded. More than 35 are considered missing.

Al-Huss on Suhmur, Conclaves, Embassy Explosion

NC210829 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0880 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss this morning held a series of contacts that included the International Red Cross; Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic; and Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council. The discussion dealt with the situation in the south, Rashayya, and western Al-Biqa', particularly the massacre in Suhmur yesterday.

Commenting on this massacre, Minister al-Huss said: The horrifying massacre that took place in Suhmur shocked us all. The massacre is the direct result of the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory. Therefore, there can be no remedy except the liberation of this territory.

Asked for his opinion on the ministerial conclaves, Minister al-Huss said: This step is necessary in order to discuss the pending issues and reach appropriate solutions for them.

Minister al-Huss telephoned U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew and British Ambassador David Miers to inquire about their health following the explosion at the U.S. Embassy in 'Awkar.

Commenting on this incident, Minister al-Huss said: We were very sorry for the embassy incident and were pained for the innocent victims who fell.

Karami To Chair Meeting on Tripoli Security

NC201356 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] In Tripoli, the security situation has been tense in the Ba'l al-Darawish al-Mallulah area. The tension extended to various areas today. Various types of rockets and machine guns are being used in the clashes. Our correspondent in the north reports that Tripoli boulevard has been cut because of sniper fire.

The Northern Coordination Committee met to discuss the developments. The committee's chairman, 'Ashir al-Dayah, said the parties concerned will meet in Beirut tonight under Prime Minister Rashid Karami to discuss security arrangements for Tripoli.

Deputy Hammud Nominates Himself for Speakership

NC201220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] In a telephone call from London, Deputy Yusuf Hammud announced his nomination for the speakership of the Chamber of Deputies. He said he will announce this nomination officially at a news conference he will hold at the beginning of next week after he returns to Beirut.

Saudi Ambassador to U.S. Arrives in Damascus

JN201129 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Saudi ambassador to Washington, Bandar ibn Sultan, who had actively mediated in settling the acute crises in Lebanon, arrived in Damascus this morning with a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Al-Asad Receives Saudi Prince

JN201806 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Saudi Ambassador to Washington Prince Bandar ibn Sultan at 1200 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Saudi Ambassador in Damascus 'Abdallah Salih al-Fadl. Prince Bandar conveyed to President Hafiz al-Asad a message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The president asked him to convey a reply message. Talks dealt with the current situation in the region and the recent developments.

PDRY President Stops Over at Damascus Airport

JN201757 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived at Damascus International Airport at 1815 today on his way back home from Algeria. He was received and seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

A meeting was held at the airport between President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Prime Minister Dr al-Kasm. It was attended by Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign minister; 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the YSP Political Bureau; Nasir 'Ali, YSP Central Committee member and labor minister; and 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman, PDRY ambassador in Damascus. Talks dealt with the situation in the region and issues of common interest.

Prime Minister Confers With Bulgarian Official

JN201304 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received at 1300 today Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade for consumer goods. The meeting was attended by Muhammad Ghabbash, minister of supply and internal trade, and the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

At the beginning of the meeting Karamanev conveyed Premier Filipov's greetings to Al-Kasm. The talks revolved around the strong friendship and cooperation ties between Syria and Bulgaria — ties established by President Hafiz al-Asad and Chairman Todor Zhivkov and which have been reinforced in all spheres.

Karamanev praised Syria's steps to implement economic and social development plans. The prime minister was briefed on the results of the Syrian-Bulgarian talks and expressed satisfaction over their positive results. He asserted the need to develop relations between the two friendly countries in all spheres. At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked Karamanev to convey his greetings to Bulgarian Premier Filipov.

Press Views Israel's UN Expulsion, U.S. Policy

JN210812 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Commenting on U.S.-Zionist plans to commit aggression against the Arabs, *AL-BA'TH* says: All the signs that the Middle East conflict will inevitably erupt are the product of U.S. diplomacy. The United States obstructed all UN resolutions on Lebanon before Israel had time to reject them. The encirclement of the region with U.S. fleets and bases, the stockpiling of ammunition in Israel and Sinai, and the conspiracies against Lebanon and its independence also prove that the United States and Israel have hostile intentions.

The United Nations has moved in an attempt to contain this eruption, but the Israeli reaction to this move was merely the echo of the U.S. veto which sanctioned Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, and before it the Golan and the West Bank.

In view of the fact that Israel covets Arab land to serve its Zionist strategy, the U.S. stand, which is conspiring against the Arabs and their rights in Palestine, southern Lebanon, and the Golan, will be responsible for grave eventualities with unlimited consequences. These eventualities will not fulfill Reagan's promise — to foil the Arab nation's national calculations.

Commenting on the need to expel the Zionist entity from the United Nations, *AL-THAWRAH* says: The time has come to expel Israel from the United Nations. The international community, which has equated Zionism and racism, issued resolutions and statements denouncing Israel for rejecting the resolutions of the international organization, pursuing the exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East, and bringing it to the brink of disaster, must translate these resolutions and transform them into specific sanctions imposed on Israel.

The UN General Assembly has started to discuss this idea during its current session. It is very important to stress that this idea requires the backing and support of the international community and the initiation of intensive moves to reconsider Israel's membership in the United Nations and expel it from all UN-affiliated organizations as a sanction for its blatant and continued defiance of the international community and its insistence on carrying out acts of war and aggression in the Middle East.

IDF Evacuates Lahd's Soldiers After Massacre

TA201215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] In the village of Suhmur in southern Lebanon 8 people were killed and approximately 30 wounded by shots fired by Druze soldiers of the army of Southern Lebanon who wanted to avenge the deaths of 4 Druze soldiers killed last night in a terrorist ambush on the outskirts of the village.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the Druze soldiers who shot at the Suhmur inhabitants conducted searches and imposed a curfew on the Shi'ite village before they started shooting. Large IDF forces were summoned to the area, and Antoine Lahd's forces were evacuated. IDF medical forces tended the wounded and evacuated some of them to hospitals in Israel.

Further Details

TA201332 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] In the village of Suhmur in southern Lebanon 12 people were killed this morning and 23 were wounded by shots fired by soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon in reaction to an ambush in which 4 of their relatives were killed and 15 wounded. The IDF spokesman reports that the relatives of those killed, Druze of the Hasbayya area, reached the village on their own initiative, and started shooting at passersby there.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that following the terrorist ambush last night, the men of Suhmur were called together for interrogation at an area in the center of the village. Suddenly some soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon arrived in the village without their commander, and started shooting at the Suhmur inhabitants. IDF officers and General Antoine Lahd, who were present when the shooting took place, placed their bodies between the assailants and the inhabitants of the Shi'ite village. The people of the army of southern Lebanon arrested the attackers. IDF medical forces treated the wounded and some of them were evacuated to hospitals in Israel by helicopters. The IDF and people of the army of southern Lebanon are now engaged in calming down tempers.

IDF Statement on Incident

TA201402 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1355 GMT 20 Sep 84

["Announcement by the IDF Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] — The IDF spokesman announces that four soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon were killed and five others wounded by ambush fire directed at them last night at approximately 0100 during a patrol of the village of Suhmur, some 4 km south of Lake al-Qir'awn. Units of the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon arrived there, imposed a curfew, and began conducting searches that revealed arms and ammunition. At approximately 0900 this morning several soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon as well as some relatives of the victims arrived there. They opened fire at inhabitants of the village, and this exchange resulted in the death of 12 more people, with 23 others wounded. Both the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon have reinforced their deployment in the area, and are currently engaged in activity aimed at calming down tempers.

Chief of Staff Tours Area

JN201627 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1530 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] IDF Chief of Staff General Moshe Levi today toured the village of Suhmur and its environs after soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon had killed 12 villagers and wounded 23 others. This incident came in retaliation for the death of four soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon in an ambush set by terrorists in the area last night.

Brigadier Shlomo Ilia, commander of the Israeli liaison unit in Lebanon, has said that he appointed an officer to investigate the Suhmur incidents, in addition to the investigation ordered by Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon. Brig Ilia added that after the occurrence of this sole retaliatory incident no conclusions should be drawn about the ability of the army of southern Lebanon. He said that it will be possible to raise the level of this army to the level of a Western army.

Maj Gen Lahd announced that the elements of his army who killed 12 inhabitants of the village of Suhmur have been arrested and that they will be punished in accordance with the Lebanese military penal law if they are convicted.

Maj Gen Lahd told our military correspondent that this retaliatory operation should not be viewed as evidence of the inability of his army.

On the other hand, IDF soldiers continue to comb the area in search of the terrorists who set up last night's ambush south of the Al-Qir'awn Lake and killed four soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon and wounded five others.

IDF Takes Measures

TA201042 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1018 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] A senior army of southern Lebanon source has reported that 8 inhabitants of the Lebanese village of Suhmur were killed and 28 wounded this morning at approximately 0830 by shots fired by soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon. The incident occurred in reaction to an ambush in which four soldiers from the army of southern Lebanon and another three persons were wounded in the village during the night.

Our correspondent reports that the IDF has rushed medical forces to the village and helped evacuate the wounded. The IDF has also rushed forces to the region's villages to maintain calm.

Lahd Army Detains Perpetrators

NC201707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The army of southern Lebanon has detained the soldiers who this morning shot and killed 12 and wounded 23 residents of Suhmur village in southern Lebanon in retaliation for the killing of four army soldiers in a terrorist ambush near the village. The commander of the army of southern Lebanon said that whoever is found guilty will be punished according to the rules of the Lebanese Army.

Meanwhile, the IDF is continuing to comb the area where a unit of the army of southern Lebanon was attacked and four of its soldiers were killed. The chief of staff today toured the area.

Lahd Denies Losing Control

NC201834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The death toll in the bloody incident this morning in the Shi'ite village of Suhmur in southern Lebanon has risen to 13 after one of the injured died of his wounds. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that all the wounded were evacuated to a forward IDF medical center in the eastern sector, received initial treatment, and two of them had on-the-spot surgery. Later, 18 wounded were taken to hospitals in Israel; 13 are seriously wounded. The 13 victims were buried in Suhmur this afternoon.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that during the funeral IDF and the army of southern Lebanon were removed from the village so as to prevent tempers from flaring.

General Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, this evening denied that he has lost control over his men. He told our correspondent that there is no need to exaggerate the seriousness of the incident.

IDF Learns Lessons

TA210658 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The IDF has learned lessons from the Suhmur massacre. The incident may raise questions about the army of southern lebanon's ability to become the kind of force which Israel intended to carry out important missions in southern Lebanon. The massacre perpetrated yesterday by soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon has raised questions about the force's size and whether that size is, indeed, its main problem. Here is a report by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal:

If anyone still had delusions about the moral standards of the army of southern lebanon, they disappeared yesterday. What was, perhaps jokingly, in the past called Lebanese procedures were shown up in the massacre in Suhmur in all their ugliness. It was only by the intervention of General Lahd and Israeli officers, who, at the very last minute, grabbed the weapons out of the hands of the shooters, that a much greater massacre was prevented.

Yesterday, General Lahd was gloomier than he has ever been. The reality, so it seemed, had been overturned. If, up to yesterday, he measured the army of southern Lebanon's rate of success by the number of recruits who had gathered under his flag and the number of Shi'ites who had rushed to the aid of the country's southwest region, yesterday it became clear to him that a seemingly military framework, the presence of Israeli instructors attached to the army, and patrols through the villages would not change Lebanese customs or the mentality which calls for revenge and murder.

It is true that Brigadier General Ilia and General Lahd are detracting from the importance of yesterday's murder. They call it an isolated case and say it should not be seen as an indication of a general tendency, but an investigation that is still to take place will certainly expose grave phenomena and raise many questions. Did the IDF again make a mistake by relying on a body, composed of local inhabitants, that appears to be military in nature? Have the lessons of the past not been learned? And, most important, is this really a force we may rely on in the future to contain the terrorists, or is this again a question of an unbridled gang that will perpetrate acts of revenge and killing throughout southern Lebanon after every shooting incident?

The IDF wanted to turn the army of southern Lebanon into a fighting force. While nobody had any illusions that this body would be able to stand up to a campaign on its own, neither did anybody expect that every company of the army of southern lebanon carrying out combing operations would have to be accompanied by a company of paratroopers to supervize the Lebanese so that they would not slaughter each other. The facts speak for themselves. In the army of southern Lebanon's first clash with terrorists in which there were fatalities, it failed in the most important test of an army's worth — the test of discipline.

Further Comment

TA210718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Israeli officials are making it clear that there is no intention of disbanding the south Lebanese army [SLA] or of cutting Israel's ties with the force, despite the massacre carried out by Druze soldiers of the SLA yesterday. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Ben-'Ami — live in studio] While Israeli officials take a grave view of the event, the south Lebanese army remains an important factor of security arrangements in south Lebanon to enable an eventual Israeli troop withdrawal. Another potential factor is the UN force, UNIFIL. A UN role was discussed with UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart in meetings with Prime Minister Peres, Foreign Minister Shamir, and Defense Minister Rabin. Israel would like to see UNIFIL move its operations area north of its present zone, near the border with Israel, and also move to the Al-Biqa' valley area, where Syrian and Israeli troops are now stationed.

The SLA would carry out some security activities in some areas, including along the border with Israel, where Major Sa'd Haddad's Lebanese militia force once operated. According to well-informed sources, Syria is apparently prepared to reach some pragmatic arrangements which would satisfy Syrian and Israeli security concerns regarding Lebanon.

However, the SLA could be an issue of contention aggravated by yesterday's massacre. A gang of Druze soldiers killed 13 civilians and wounded some two dozen more in the Shi'ite village of Suhmur, near Lake al-Qir'awn in eastern Lebanon. The villagers were being assembled for questioning after four SLA soldiers were killed and five wounded, most of them Druze, in an ambush beside the village. I asked Uri Lubrani, coordinator of Israel's activities in Lebanon, if the killings only go to show that the SLA is unable to act as a disciplined force when faced with pressures.

[Begin Lubrani recording] Well, first of all, I wouldn't judge anything on the merits of one aberration — which is definitely an aberration — and I would like to think that this is an exception to the rule. The southern Lebanese army has been confronted, previously, with difficult situations. It has never reacted the way it did and this one, therefore, I have to regard as an exception, and definitely something very unpleasant and something we are all very sorry about. [end recording]

[Ben-'Ami] An investigation into the Suhmur massacre is to be carried out.

DAVAR on Suhmur Massacre

TA210732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[From review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *DAVAR* comments on the massacre and states that as long as the IDF is in the south, it is responsible for the behavior of the south Lebanese army [SLA]. This also includes the SLA's activities in territories which are actually in its total control. *DAVAR* stresses that what took place yesterday in Suhmur cannot be tolerated. The paper states that even though SLA soldiers were killed, such an incident cannot be allowed to turn into a mass revenge based on primitive reactions. *DAVAR* concludes by stating that the IDF cannot give its backing to an army which has no influence on the behavior of its soldiers.

Shamir, Kimche Discuss Lebanon With Urquhart

TA200847 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0825 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] U.N. Under Secretary Brian Urquhart held two meetings this morning: one with Alternate Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and another with the director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche. Urquhart discussed with them ideas for an arrangement that would permit an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. On emerging from the meeting, he told our correspondent Moshe Hakohen that all parties involved want an arrangement that will lead to an Israeli withdrawal, and the United Nations is helping to attain that objective. He added that his talks dealt, *inter alia*, with the role that UNIFIL can play in such an arrangement. Urquhart will meet with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi at noon and will return to New York tomorrow. He said the negotiations over the withdrawal arrangement would continue at the level of the foreign ministers scheduled to arrive in New York for the opening of the UN General Assembly.

Further Details

TA201128 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met this morning with UN Under Secretary Brian Urquhart. In the talk, it emerged that there is no change in the Syrian position regarding security arrangements in southern Lebanon. This has been reported by our correspondent Shalom Oren. Urquhart said the Syrians recognize the need to make security arrangements, but they are demanding that this be done through the United Nations. They also do not agree to direct negotiations between Israel and Lebanon, but only negotiations through UN mediation. The UN official will meet with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this afternoon.

Urquhart, Rabin Confer

NC201716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] UN Under Secretary Brian Urquhart got the impression during his visits to Damascus and Beirut that the governments of Syria and Lebanon are prepared to consider security arrangements in southern Lebanon. Urquhart told this to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin when Urquhart called on him today. Rabin replied that Israel agrees that it is necessary to discuss security arrangements that will ensure the security of the residents of northern Israel and will enable the IDF to get out of Lebanon.

'High-Level Sources' Assess Talks

TA210805 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
21 Sep 84 pp 1, 13

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpt] A chance has opened up for a negotiated withdrawal from Lebanon that would provide Israel the security it seeks. This was the assessment of high-level sources last night following a day of talks between Israeli ministers and UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart.

The upbeat prognosis rests on two premises:

— That Syria is ready to support security arrangements in South Lebanon, since they are the prerequisites to get the Israelis out;

— That Israel is ready to support UNIFIL's deployment southwards right up to the border as part of a broadening of the UN force's area of operations northwards, eastwards and southwards.

Regarding the first premise, Urquhart himself brought with him a positive-sounding report from his visit earlier in the week to Damascus. Urquhart told Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir and (separately) Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin that the Syrians seem eager to reach an understanding on South Lebanon.

Urquhart met in Damascus with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Regarding the second premise, Urquhart can take with him from his talks here in Jerusalem a new sense of open-mindedness regarding the role UNIFIL could play in a negotiated settlement.

His Israeli interlocutors made it clear to him, however, that they still firmly insist on the presence of the south Lebanese army [SLA] under Gen Antoine Lahd in the immediate border zone. Thus, while this area would formally be held by UNIFIL — and UNIFIL personnel would indeed patrol it right up to the border — Israel envisages the SLA existing harmoniously alongside UNIFIL.

High-level sources believe that, given a Syrian-Israeli tacit understanding and a more formal Lebanese-Israeli security accord, the problem of the SLA's legitimacy and status in terms of Lebanese sovereignty "could be finessed."

Further north, according to the inchoate security scheme, UNIFIL would hold a broad swathe of territory extending up to the Syrian lines in the Al-Biqa'. Formally, the UN force would be operating there in conjunction with regular Lebanese Army units, thereby avoiding being cast in a "buffer" role between two alien armies (the Israel Defence Forces and the Syrians) — a role the UN has refused to take on.

In practice, there would be no buffer situation, since the IDF would pull back (probably in two stages) after UNIFIL and the Lebanese force were in place.

Israeli policymakers envisage direct talks with Lebanon — although not on the level of ministers. They reject however, lebanon's longtime contention that such contacts should be classified as talks within the framework of the 1949 armistice agreement.

Prime Minister Disclaims Ambition in Lebanon

TA210713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hopes that it will be possible to leave Lebanon as soon as possible.

[Begin Peres recording — in English] We do not have any ambition in Lebanon. We do not seek neither a piece of their territory, nor a portion of their land, nor a share of their waters. The only thing we really are seeking there is to secure the northern front of our country, and I do believe that, dynamically and wisely, in a rather short while, we shall be able to see our boys back home and let the Lebanese handle their own country and their own situation. [end recording]

The prime minister, in an appearance last night before members of the UJA [United Jewish Appeal] being hosted here in Jerusalem, said we have no ambitions in Lebanon; we do not want to rule southern Lebanon, its territory, land, or any of Lebanese waters; all we want is to secure the northern border. I hope, Peres said, that we will soon be able to see our boys on their way home and let the Lebanese themselves handle their country and their affairs.

Peres Warns Jordan Against Buying Soviet Weapons

NC202018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says King Husayn will make a mistake if he goes to the Soviet Union to purchase weapons. The introduction of Soviet weapons, Peres said, could endanger the security of the land of Israel and increase suspicion between Israel and Jordan. Peres called on King Husayn to meet with him to settle the pending problems between the two states. He was speaking to a United Jewish Appeal delegation, and his remarks were reported by Dov Rabinowitz, the reporter of the Voice of Israel in Arabic.

Shamir on Talks With Jordan, Herut Feuding

TA210801 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Sep 84 pp 1, 5

[Report on interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by diplomatic correspondent David Landau; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says he has "neither surrendered nor retreated" in the internal warfare which shook his Herut party this week.

The cause of the crisis — appointments of deputy ministers — was "marginal and unimportant," Shamir told *THE JERUSALEM POST* in an interview. "but why should people who are close to me be punished?" He asks, referring to the opposition to his intended appointment of two key confidents as deputy ministers.

On policy issues, Shamir declared that the unity government "will not talk to Jordan or any Arab state about territorial compromises. It (the government) will not go further than Camp David." The essence of the unity government, he explained, was that it would act only on matters on which the two main parties agreed, while matters of dispute would be "left frozen."

As foreign minister of the unity government he did not feel he need change anything in his presentation of Israel's policies and positions. He would speak as he had spoken when he was foreign minister of the Likud government: anyway he had "always tried to speak, in the main, for the national consensus."

Shamir looked forward to a relationship of "full cooperation in full confidence" between himself and Premier Peres. He said their contacts so far provided "good grounds for optimism" in this respect. He flatly denied that the Likud, in its election campaigning, had tried to impugn Peres' credibility.

Shamir has scheduled meetings with more than 30 other foreign ministers at the UN, among them many from Third World countries with which Israel does not have diplomatic ties. To all of them he would explain "how the unity government came to be established, what issues are agreed upon, and what others have been left frozen."

The economy was obviously the main issue of consensus — and of action. "I knew, as prime minister, what had to be done. We wanted to do then what we are going to do now. But we saw that we couldn't do it; we didn't have the parliamentary strength, and the Histadrut would have opposed us. We thought it was better not to act than to act and fail. [quotation marks as published]

He was still ardently convinced that the unity government was "the only way," and was "not discouraged" by the disputes and tensions which have already surfaced. "I never thought it would be smooth going — even for a unity government."

The other issue of consensus — and therefore of action — was Lebanon. But this, unlike the economy, was no nearer a solution merely because a unity government had been set up. Had such a government been set up a year ago, when he and Peres had first held unity talks, as likely as not the IDF would still be stuck in Lebanon today. The entry of Labour did not spell any substantial change in Israel's policy, the vice prime minister insisted.

Labour and Likud were agreed that Israel's purpose was to withdraw the army while ensuring adequate security provisions for the north. There were "no ideological differences" between them — over terms and conditions, over UNIFIL, or over anything else. The considerations were solely strategic, all security-oriented. Shamir angrily rejected the notion that the Likud, as architect of the war, had sought to preserve "war aims" other than keeping the PLO away from the border.

Regarding the West Bank and Labour's long-held policy of territorial compromise, Shamir stated baldly that Labour was "prevented," under the terms of the national unity government, from purusing "anything that would lead to any change of sovereignty."

He cited Article 14 in the government policy guidelines, which reads: "For the duration of the national unity government, there will be no change in sovereignty in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, unless Labour and the Likud agree." This meant, said Shamir, "that it is impossible to reach territorial compromise unless Likud and Labour agree."

Asked about the passage in the guidelines which says that the government will invite Jordan to "open peace negotiations...The government will discuss any proposals which Jordan raises," Shamir replied: "I too invited Jordan when I was prime minister." He maintained, moreover, that "Camp David *is* mentioned in this context. This government will not talk with any Arab state about territorial compromise. It will not go any further than Camp David. If it wants to go further — it will cease to exist," Shamir declared.

When it was pointed out that, during the 1967-70 unity government, there had been (unsuccessful) talks with Jordan over territory, Shamir said: "It is possible to talk and talk — but nothing is going to *happen*. This government will take no decisions touching upon sovereignty."

Was he therefore "giving Peres some rope, to talk at least?" "No, I don't have to give him any rope. He knows in advance that if he wants to talk to Husayn about territorial compromise — it won't be this government that implements it. So he won't talk about it. He won't talk."

Rabin Opposes Jewish Settlement in Hebron

TA201056 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday refused a demand by representatives of Qiryat Arba' that Arabs engaged in hostile acts against Jewish settlers be expelled.

Meeting with the settlers at his office, Rabin admitted that while he had in the past favoured expulsion in certain circumstances, he no longer advocated this.

Tehiya MK [Knesset Member] Ge'ula Kohen and various Gush Emunim leaders reiterated their long-standing demand for expulsion following Monday night's gun attack on a Qiryat Arba'-bound bus. The driver and four passengers were injured in the attack, none seriously.

According to Israel TV, Rabin also dismissed out of hand the settlers' contention that increased Jewish settlement in the heart of Hebron would improve security in the town.

He came out firmly against Jewish settlement in Hebron and was quoted as saying that had it been up to him, this would not have taken place at all.

The only satisfaction the settlers derived was an assurance from Rabin that all would be done to apprehend those responsible for Monday's attack.

The meeting was attended by Aluf [Major General] Amnon Shahaq, OC Central Command, who told the settlers that the number of hostile acts against them are down for the first eight months of the year.

IDF To Bar New Trailers From Hebron Settlement

TA200825 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Sep 84

[Text] The IDF intends to prevent the settlers in Hebron from adding seven new trailers to the area close to Khirbat al-Rumaythah, which is near the Jewish Ashkenazi Graveyard in Hebron.

The trailers already in Khirbat al-Rumaythah were connected to the sewage system after the settlers paid the costs of the connection to the Hebron municipality.

Arab inhabitants living nearby state that for many years their homes have not been connected to the sewage system, and only the arrival of the settlers made this possible for them.

Defense Minister's Adviser Bar'on Resigns

TA200655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The defense minister's adviser on settlements, Uri Bar'on, has resigned his position, but will stay on until a new deputy defense minister is appointed. The new deputy is expected to deal mainly with settlement matters.

Prospects for Peres' U.S. Visit Analyzed

TA211023 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Sep 84 p 11

[Commentary by U.S. correspondent Tzvi Bar'el: "Washington Believes in Smiles"]

[Text] Washington — Shim'on Peres may rest assured that upon his arrival from New York aboard Reagan's presidential jet he will receive a warm reception upon landing in the U.S. capital. He can actually leave all the files, documents, and working papers at home and just enjoy the relaxed, easy presidential reception. The reason for this is simple: Nobody in the White House or the State Department is expecting anything from Peres at this time, not a withdrawal from Lebanon, a solution to the problem of the territories, or the revival of peace with Egypt; they are not expecting a thing. The only expectation, and perhaps hope, at the moment is that his government will hold forth. People in the State Department are trying to be realistic. "At a time when he must maneuver between Rabin, Shamir, Sharon, and Moda'i, Peres can only be expected to keep what he has got." People here know that Peres cannot bring along sweet promises, especially not when he is accompanied by the next candidate to the premiership, a sort of bodyguard. When the two men sit around the presidential conference table, U.S. officials will be talking to these two prime ministers while the question that will be bothering them at the back of their minds is: "Will this glue hold?"

Pessimists in the State Department are talking about a government "of 3 to 6 months." Optimists foresee a more durable but inactive government whose members keep squabbling with each other. Both these possibilities prevent the Americans from plaguing their guests with working plans, proposals, and pressure. Therefore, this visit — which was described as an official working meeting — had better be described as an exploratory probing meeting.

The administration will attempt to check three fundamental issues: economics, Lebanon, and future peace plans. The explanations that will be (politely) sought here will not focus on "what" but rather on "how;" after all, people here are familiar with the contents. The economic situation in Israel has been thoroughly analyzed by the pertinent administration offices. The United States is waiting for the bottom line of an economic plan which would show it the way to resolving the question of U.S. foreign aid. The old tune that "we are dying to get out of Lebanon but we cannot do that now" is known there. The question being asked here is when that will be possible and under what conditions. The story about 5 to 7 months has been quoted in all the papers and it would be better not to raise it again unless it is coupled with a detailed account of the conditions, such as who would replace the IDF in southern Lebanon and why this can only happen within a few months and not now. The question that will not be asked, at least not in public, is: "What will Ari'el Sharon have to say about all this and how does the government plan to stand up to him?"

Beyond these fundamental questions, the Americans will want to learn how this bizarre creature called a national unity government will operate, who will decide what and especially which issues will be the ones to "break" the government. Peres and Shamir need not feel uncomfortable if they cannot produce complete answers to the U.S. questions. Also the Americans will not provide complete answers to their guests, certainly not about the ailing Israeli economy. So far, they have not been impressed by the economic measures adopted by the government. A complete economic program that is not based on shots from the hip may be formulated by the time of the visit. The U.S. State Department has taken pains to make it absolutely clear that there will be no money without a plan. Congress is going on recess on 4 October and there will be nobody to talk to there as well. However, a spirit different from that prevailing in the State Department's corridors should not be expected in any case.

Therefore, Yitzhaq Moda'i was right to cancel his visit. That is how the first Israeli-U.S. meeting of the current government which would have ended with a "nyet" was averted. Although there were people who suggested to Moda'i that he come here to check the field, there was actually no need for it. After all, the U.S. approach and demands are well-known and clear,and what is called for is substance and not just mere declarations. Shamir and Peres should also know that they are not arriving here as heroes. Many Americans regard them as "the sick friend in the Middle East," not a very distinguished title. Friends see Israel as a poor relative, while enemies regard it as a blackmailing ally. More and more people argue that "Israel impedes a balanced Middle East policy and prevents the United States from acquiring Arab friends." The free trade zone opens other wounds, some of them of friends. The Jerusalem Law has upset even those who are willing to recognize Jerusalem as the Israeli capital. Not everybody accepts the strategic cooperation agreement with understanding, certainly not the airplane manufacturers. However, Peres and Shamir need not be saddened by this, either. Israel is all the United States has in the Middle East and, at least for the time being, it is the only country that is not threatening to purchase weapons from the Soviets. This is a big advantage to Americans who have been watching how the Middle East has become a less understandable, less conceivable, and more impossible issue. Peres and Shamir represent the only rational element in the Middle East, the only democracy in the region. However, these guests not only represent a country; they are arriving here as the representatives of a government which the administration is watching with raised eyebrows. After all, this is not what they had expected. Therefore, they should not take offense if the meeting takes place amid an atmosphere of caution and suspicion. Still, all these factors will be masked by the timing of the visit, which could not have been more propitious for both sides.

About a month before the elections, a presidential hug with Peres and Shamir may do more than a series of speeches before Jewish communities in the United States. The wide media coverage of the visit, the emphasis on the friendship without going into details, and the declarations which will probably be made by the guests — all these will endow the Republican Party with huge Jewish electoral capital. It was not out of the blue that the White House spokesman emphasized the words "working meeting," lest anybody think, God forbid, that the President's invitation had been motivated by electoral considerations. Only a few people wondered: If it is going to be a working meeting and if the main theme will be the economy, then why did Moda'i have to cancel his visit? Why not wait until after the election and in the meantime give the Israeli Government time to prepare some working papers for a working meeting? And if it is a get-acquainted meeting, then why was Shamir, who is known here, also invited? The timing is also convenient and pleasant for the guests as well. The election season here will provide for a smooth and amiable reception; bear hugs, toasts, and talks that do not commit to anything at present. The real business will begin only after 7 November and Minister Moda'i will be the one who will have to do most of the homework by then.

Effect of Reagan Plan on Unity Government Viewed

TA211132 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Sep 84 p 15

[Yosef Harif commentary: "Unity Might Only Be Threatened by...Reagan"]

[Excerpts] Two questions arise in the wake of the establishment of the national unity government: Will this government last for long? Will the Alignment, whose leader Shim'on Peres is serving the first term of the premiership, try to make the most of it and leave the dregs to the Likud when the time comes for Yitzhaq Shamir to take over according to the rotation agreement?

Of course, there are other important questions: Will the government achieve its main objectives, restoring the economy and finding an arrangement in Lebanon? The answer to these questions is more clear: Both partners are more comfortable with national unity.

This holds true for all the government's spheres of action. Given the deteriorated social situation and the tense polarized atmosphere pevailing in Israel's political arena, a unity government is some kind of insurance policy which frees policymakers of the fear that they might be criticized for their mistakes. Hence, we go back to the same initial question: Will this government complete its term in office?

A week, and what is more, the first week in the life of a government is not enough to assess developments. However, one phenomenon probably deserves attention: Peres is trying "to be all right" not only with the Likud but also with his alternate, Yitzhaq Shamir, with whom he struck an agreement on many sensitive points in the one-on-one talks they held prior to the establishment of the government.

Labor officials say that the understanding Peres has displayed toward the new Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i is greater than that he showed Histadrut secretary Yisra'el Qeysar. We are told that Moda'i has been heard to say about the emerging relations between him and Peres on the sensitive economic issue: I believe that I have a partner for taking action and not just one who is prepared to retroactively endorse this or another measure.

Therefore, it is likely that this government will be able to survive based on unity despite the fact that it was born of imposition. All this, on the condition that each side — it should be noted that this particularly applies to the Alignment in this case — remains faithful to the understandings reached in the talks between Shamir and Peres.

Well then, the threat to the unity government lies in the political sphere. This is also how the doyen minister, Dr Yosef Burg, sees the situation. When asked about his initial impressions about the new government this week, Burg said: If we make it through the first 3 months with "Moda'i's problems," then we will have some peaceful months, at least until January....

And what happens in January? Then, Reagan will once again resume office and the problems will begin....

What we have in mind, of course, are the possible attempts by the U.S. Administration to revive the plan named after the President. The Likud as well as the National Religious Party [NRP] in Begin's Cabinet categorically rejected this plan. In contrast, the Alignment found some "positive points" in this plan. What will happen if this plan is pulled out of the drawer in the same or a slightly different attire? The fact is that the Reagan administration, even in the days when Reagan's victory looked less probable, did not hide its support for the Reagan plan; all the more so if Reagan scores a landslide victory as is being predicted. Even if the formulation of his plan is slightly altered, its substance — the gist of which actually is a total withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria in exchange for peace — will probably not change (in fact, the plan also does not rule out the establishment of a Palestinian state).

What will be the government's position? Will Peres inform Reagan that he is not at all prepared to conduct negotiations based on such a plan because it runs counter to the basic guidelines of the national unity government?....

The declared purpose of the Peres-Reagan meeting, which was initiated by Israel, is to try and receive extraordinary economic aid to enable Israel to restore its economy. However, the possibility should not be ruled out that regional problems may be discussed at the get-acquainted meeting between Peres and Reagan. This may be an opportunity to "hint" to the U.S. President that he should not be in a hurry to come up with political initiatives.

Peres is known as a practical man, in the good sense of the word. There is no doubt that if he wants to reject a political plan based on the principles of the Reagan plan, he will know how to do it in a persuasive manner. When he presented the unity government, Peres included a political segment which was apparently meant to state the Alignment's position that there is room for inviting Husayn to negotiations "without any preconditions" (the Likud is firmly opposed to this because it adheres to the Camp

David accords and believes that negotiations with Jordan should be held on this basis). Peres phrased his words in a sophisticated manner. He did not mention "without preconditions," he merely said that "at this special moment and from this podium" he was calling on King Husayn to come to the negotiating table to achieve genuine peace. "Jordan will be able to raise its proposals and the new government will seriously discuss them, on the assumption that Jordan is also quite open to the proposals we will raise," Peres added.

There is nothing easier for Peres to do if he wants to reject the Reagan plan because of its substance. First of all, he could say that every government must be faithful to the commitments of its predecessor. Therefore, this government also sees the peace process continuing on the basis of the Camp David accords. Second, the formula used by Peres in his address to the Knesset when he presented the government allows him maneuvering room: Well, then, let Husayn come to the negotiating table and raise all his proposals and Israel promises to discuss them "seriously." However, as long as he does not join the negotiations, Israel does not have to embrace any political plan.

All this holds true if Peres wants the national unity government to survive. If that is not his wish for any reason whatsoever, he can, of course, propose that in response to a U.S. initiative, if it comes, the government embrace formulas that the Likud will not be able to live with....

In order for the Alignment to be tempted to dissolve the national unity government, it must first of all be convinced that it has at least the number of votes necessary for a narrow-based government. This does not depend only on the number of Liberal Party defectors — unless all the Liberals defect, which is inconceivable in the present situation — but also on the NRP. Despite the fact that on the eve of the establishment of the unity government the NRP was heard to say that it would not take part in a narrow-based government led by the Alignment if it did not receive the religious affairs portfolio, the NRP is still far from such an adventure. Dr Burg has admitted: This was merely a threat...we are convinced that a narrow-based government would also be short-lived...and, besides, our voters would kill us if after all the talk about a national unity government we were to take part in a narrow-based government....

To sum up, even if Peres — encouraged by 'Ezer Weizman, as it is feared in the Likud — were tempted to adopt steps liable to infuriate the Likud to the point of dissolving the unity government, he cannot set up a narrow-based government for the moment.

Still, those reading Shim'on Peres' remarks to the Knesset will realize that the situation created in the wake of the election has definitely convinced him that the good of the country calls for a broad government such as the one he has been fortunate to head. As far as he is concerned, the integrity of the government is safe for a long time. It seems that a great deal will depend on him, on Shim'on Peres.

Conditions of U.S. Economic Aid Analyzed

TA211009 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Sep 84 p 8

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "The Minister and the Ambassador"]

[Excerpts] In his speech to the industrialists' conference, Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i disclosed some details of his talk with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis.

Minister Moda'i said: "From the talk with him it was made clear to me that the efforts we must make are greater than I had thought."

There is no doubt that Minister Moda'i, who was also a member of the Ministerial Committee on Economic Affairs in the former government, knew the gravity of the situation even before the meeting and did not need the ambassador's views. If, nevertheless, it became clear to him after the meeting that he must make greater efforts, then there is no doubt whatsoever that this is because the ambassador conveyed a message that without such efforts, Israel cannot expect the requested emergency aid.

The ambassador also did not conceal this advice when he emerged from his first talk with the prime minister, in which he extended President Reagan's invitation. There is nothing new in this advice. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is both an economist and a friend of Israel, appointed a special team to devise possible forms of aid to Israel. Herbert Stein, the head of the White House economic advisers and a member of the team, even told attache Binyamin Netanyahu that the United States would help Israel out of the economic distress, but Israel must precede this with steps of its own.

All the facts are clear, all the advice is known, and there is nothing new here — the only question is how this is said. The tone sets the music.

The Government of Israel must do all it can to curb the economic deterioration. The Israeli nation must tighten its belt, give up luxuries, and cut the state budget; but all these steps must be taken of our own free will and not because of U.S. pressure or because we would otherwise not be given additional U.S. aid.

Secretary of State George Shultz, who wants to help Israel, knows that it will be easier for him to persuade Congress to provide the emergency aid if it is made clear to the senators and congressmen that Israel is doing all it can to heal its economy. But both Shultz and Herbert Stein will certainly be shocked when they learn that the impression created in the Israeli public is that they are applying pressure for a reduction of the Israeli standard of living. Anyone who presents the U.S. Government as demanding, in the form of an ultimatum, that Israel lower its population's standard of living, is doing it an injustice. This is because the U.S. Government is not making demands of us. We are making demands of the United States — that it save the Israeli economy from collapse. When we present our demands on the basis of common interests, the U.S. partner answers with the question: aid — for what purpose? For the luxuries of trips abroad, for new European cars, for wasting dollars, or to stabilize the economy.

The U.S. Government is not forcing us to lower the standard of living and institute an austerity regime, but is telling us that if we tighten our belts, it will make it easier for the administration to prove to Congress that it is essential to provide emergency aid because Israel has already done all it can.

The U.S. Government wants, really and truly, to help Israel. It understands that an Israeli economic collapse could damage the bastion of democracy in the Middle East.

Abstention from wasting dollars, which has become an addiction over recent years in Israeli society through the purchase of foreign goods and trips abroad, is a difficult process and will certainly produce many complaints, but there is no reason to direct the dissatisfaction at the United States, which wants to help Israel.

The United States is not presenting any political, social, or economic conditions for its donation of economic aid. It is not making its aid conditional on the cancellation of the welfare policy and free education. The U.S. Government does not accept the advice of various Western governments that it should make its economic aid to Israel conditional on Israeli political concessions on the issues of Judaea and Samaria or Lebanon.

Since this is the case, the Government of Israel does not have to give way to panic and create the impression that it must forestall the blow by raising proposals which will satisfy U.S. expections.

This is not the case. The great change in the Israeli economy must be made not because of U.S. demands, but because of Israeli needs.

U.S. aid to Israel can be secured without creating unemployment and a psychosis [last word in English] of lowering the standard of living. Unemployment and austerity are not factors that encourage immigration, and U.S. aid can be attained without running ahead and making political, social, or economic concessions because it seems as though the United States expects them.

The United States wants to support Israel, but Israel must make an independent effort to heal its economy — even when aid from abroad is guaranteed.

Contacts With Jordan Regarding Sewage Plants

TA201232 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Sep 84 p 3

[Eytan Rabin report]

[Excerpt] Last night a senior source reported that contacts between Jordan and Israel are continuing, through American mediation, on the issue of the sewage plants and the possibility of moving them elsewhere. The source pointed out that the Jordanians are shortly due to complete construction of the plants and begin operating them. They have promised not to use them until their operation has been agreed upon by all parties involved. It has been learned that the Jordanians have announced that they are prepared to accept a professional report on the effect of the sewage plants on the Gulf of Elat.

Egypt Inspecting Israeli Boats More Strictly

TA201246 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Sep 84 p 3

[Eytan Rabin report]

[Text] The Egyptian authorities have recently been tightening their supervision of Israeli yachts and boats sailing from Tabah to the Coral Island.

Military sources and yacht owners have reported that the Egyptians are checking every yacht that comes to the Coral Island and are examining each one scrupulously. The sources pointed out that there is a new aspect to this supervision, reflected by the Egyptians boarding the yachts armed and by their attitude, which is stricter than in the past.

Egyptian Consul Hasan 'Isa returned to Elat yesterday and, in reply to a question by *HA'ARETZ* as to whether there is any progress on the issue of the body of Miri Herzog, the consul commented that there was nothing new. He pointed out that the Egyptians are continuing to search for the girl. Contacts between Israel and Egypt over the Herzog affairs are being held almost daily.

Medical Project With Egypt Discussed in U.S.

TA210753 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Sep 84 pp 1, 11

[Ya'aqov Erez report from New York]

[Text] Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Ashraf Ghurbal has promised, in the name of his government, to initiate a joint scientific-medical project with Israel and the United States.

A few days ago the ambassador met with Professor Yosef Schenker, president of the Israeli Society of Midwives and Gynecologists and adviser to the health minister, and promised him that Egypt would do all it can to implement a joint project that would attempt to curb the rise in the birthrate in Egypt and encourage the birthrate in Israel.

To date Egypt has refrained from scientific and medical cooperation with Israel. Professor Schenker has already attempted to set up projects in the childbirth field, but the Egyptian Government has not encouraged senior Egyptian physicians to cooperate with Israel.

At a medical congress held in South Carolina, Professor Schenker met for a long talk with Egyptian Ambassador Ghurbal. At the meeting, the Egyptian ambassador promised — according to what he said, with the agreement of the Egyptian Government — that the joint scientific project would be carried out. The Egyptian ambassador gave Professor Schenker names of senior physicians in Egypt who would cooperate with him in this, and said he will try to obtain financial backing from the United States.

Egyptian Ambassador Ghurbal, who is concluding his tour of duty in the United States at the end of this year, told the Israeli physician that he hopes that changes will now occur in Egyptian-Israeli relations. When Professor Schenker asked the ambassador who who would initiate the change, the Egyptian replied: Both sides.

El Al Supplying Food to Arab Airlines

TA201127 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Sep 84 p 1

[Re'uven Pedatzur report]

[Excerpt] The El Al food plant in London for several weeks has been supplying food to planes belonging to Arab airlines. This was disclosed yesterday by Dani (Sten), the head of El Al's operations, ground, and public affairs departments. The Arab airlines order the El Al food because of the Muslim passengers' preference for kosher food.

Thus, Arab citizens are happily eating food certified as kosher by the London Rabbinate. El Al is supplying the food portions without the tag bearing the name of the Israeli company.

Malta Refuses To Approve Envoy's Credentials

TA210853 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 21 Sep 84 p 2

[Report by the political correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Excerpt] The Maltese Government has refused to approve the credentials of the new Israeli ambassador. This is why an Israeli charge d'affaires has been filling in there.

Prior to Dominic Mintoff's rise to power, relations between his party and the Israeli Labor Party were correct. Since his appointment as prime minister, bilateral relations have gradually chilled.

Herzog: Netherlands May Help on Soviet Jewry

TA200613 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2050 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Ben-Gurion Airport, 19 Sep (ITIM) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko may visit the Netherlands shortly. If the visit takes place, the Dutch prime minister may seize the opportunity to raise the plight of Soviet Jewry.

This was hinted at by President Hayim Herzog in a meeting with journalists at Ben-Gurion Airport this evening upon his return from a state visit to the Netherlands. Replying to a question, the president said that the attitude of the Dutch prime minister to the plight of Soviet Jewry was very positive and that he had promised to do everything possible to help. "There is no sense in going into details, but rumors are rife that Gromyko will visit the Netherlands within a few weeks, although nothing has yet been set," President Herzog noted. The president was greeted at Ben-Gurion Airport by Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, and Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein.

Delegation to Greece Will Discuss Tourism Deal

TA210928 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Sep 84 p 3

[Report by tourism affairs correspondent Zohar Blumenkrantz]

[Text] An Israeli delegation headed by Tourism Ministry Director General Refa'el Farber departed for Greece yesterday to conduct working talks on the implementation of the bilateral tourism agreement. The main theme of the talks will be expanding maritime traffic between the two countries. The Israeli delegation will discuss ways to increase the number of tourists arriving in Israel by sea. At present, about 120,000 tourists arrive in Israel by sea, representing approximately 10 percent of the volume of tourism to Israel. The delegation will also discuss ways to encourage tourism from third countries, particularly countries to which El Al does not fly, such as Japan and Australia. The delegation will also raise the subject of increasing the volume of pilgrims from Greece to Israel.

Jewish 'Terrorist' Sentenced to 15 Months

TA211011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The Jerusalem District Court has sentenced Avino'am Katri'eli, who was found guilty of plotting to attack the Temple Mount, as well as possessing and transporting weapons, to 15 months in jail. He was also given a suspended sentence of 2 years and 9 months. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the jail sentence will be considered to have begun the day Katri'eli was detained with the other accused members of the Jewish terrorist organization 5 months ago.

Chambers of Commerce Federation Established

EA200216 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] A federation of African Chambers of Commerce, which will enable the expansion of African trade and strengthen cooperation among countries, was established yesterday. The meeting to establish the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce currently going on at the African Hall signed a document adopting the federation's governing regulations.

The countries who signed the document as members of the continental federation were: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The document was signed in the presence of Comrade Wollie Chekol, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and minister of external trade, and Professor Abdebayo Adedeji, secretary-general of the Economic Commission for Africa.

In its deliberations yesterday afternoon the meeting decided to choose Egypt for the headquarters of the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce.

ALGERIA

SDAR's Abdelaziz Receives PDRY President in Algiers

LD201147 Algiers APS in English 1012 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Algiers, 20 Sep 84 (APS) — President Mohamed Abdelaziz of SDAR, secretary general of the Polisario Front, met Wednesday President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen who is on a work and friendship visit in Algeria.

PDRY President's Departure Statement

LD202031 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the president of the PDRY, left Algiers this morning at the end of a working and friendly visit during which he had political talks with Algerian officials. Before his departure, the Yemeni president made a statement. President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad termed his visit in Algeria fruitful. It contributed, he said, to strengthening traditional links of struggle which unite the two parties and the two countries.

The head of the Yemeni state added that his talks in Algiers centered on bilateral relations (?and the means of) consolidating them, the developments which have occurred on the Arab scene and the need to strengthen the cooperation which exists between the two parties, the two countries on (?liberation) issues in the Arab world and most importantly, the Palestinian issue. This, President 'Ali Nasir said, must take place after the mobilization of all Arab energies and the construction of the action of Arab liberation movements in the face of the increasing aggressive forces, imperialist and Zionist forces. Bilateral relations between Algeria and the PDRY [word indistinct] in the near future, the Yemeni president underlined, special developments marked by the the coordination of the action of the two countries in favor of the Arab (?military) action against imperialism and Zionism. The PDRY, added President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, renews its firm support to Algeria, its party, government and people in the face of the imperialist and reactionary provocations and plot. We have the greatest trust in the Algerian people's and revolutionary leaders' capacity to implement the great objectives of the Algerian revolution, to defeat all aggressive plans, the Yemeni president finally added. A last meeting between President Chadli Bendjedid and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad took place this morning before the departure from Algiers of the Yemeni head of state.

Chad Foreign Minister Leaves Following Talks

LD201301 Algiers APS in English 1045 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Algiers, 20 Sep 84 (APS) — Chad Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou left Algiers at the end of a brief visit, during which he confered with Algerian officials. With his counterpart Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi he discussed [the] situation prevailing in Chad, ways of achieving national reconciliation and materializing [the] OAU resolution concerning the situation in this region of the continent.

LIBYA

AFP: Two CDR Dissidents Arrested in Tripoli

NC210934 Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, Sep 21 (AFP) — Authorities in Tripoli have arrested two leading members of a dissident faction of the Chadian opposition Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR), a statement issued here by the faction said. The communique from the Coordination and Action Committee (CAC) said late yesterday that CDR Information Secretary Mahamat Saleh Annadif and Politburo member Abakar Oumar were arrested in Tripoli for having issued a press release from CDR Secretary-General Acheikh ibn Oumar.

Mr ibn Oumar, whose group was once one of the main components of the Chadian opposition Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), was dropped from the GUNT Cabinet late last [as received] by the organization's leader Goukouni Oueddei. At the time of its formation, the CAC criticized the policies of Mr Goukouni and Libyan influence in the movement battling the Ndjamena government of Hissein Habre. Mr ibn Oumar has since also come out against Mr Goukouni.

"The Coordination and Action Committee firmly denounces the anti-democratic and hypocritic measures taken by the Libyan authorities concerning Chad in general and the CDR in particular," yesterday's communique said. CDR spokesman in France, Thiam Tidjani, refused to comment on the reported arrests.

Tripoli: Concern for Chadian Freedom Behind Decision

LD210632 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 20 Sep 84

["Political Talk" program: "The Concern of the Jamahiriyah for the Freedom of the People of Chad Is Behind the Libyan-French Decision"]

[Text] Perhaps the preliminary reaction to the Libyan-French decision on Chad is characterized by surprise and astonishment at these developments and their speed, especially in the American political quarters and in some Western and reactionary countries. The astonishment of these quarters is justified because they were blinded in the past by the black propaganda. Their hatreds led them to fabricate lies and distort facts until they themselves became prisoners of this distortion and in turn began to believe the lies which they created against the Great 1 September Revolution and its brave and principled attitudes towards the causes of the peoples struggling for their freedom and their liberation from the reactionary oppression and colonialist hegemony.

The black propaganda tried intentionally to distort the truth about the Libyan Arab's attitude toward Chad and its people by describing it with false adjectives recognized by everyone aware of the truth and discredited by events in Chad itself. This propaganda depicted the situation in Chad as though it had become a prisoner to the ambitions in the north and as though threats were hanging over its head continuously. But a calm and brief review of the facts and events shatter the claims of the tendentious and casters of doubt.

1. The Jamahiriyah did not intervene in Chad with one single soldier except at the start of the eighties when there was a legal request and a legitimate justification by the legitimate government of unity. The whole world bears witness that at the mere request of this same government the Libyan forces of support returned to the Jamahiriyah sooner than expected even by the then Chadian Government officials.

2. Despite the plots hatched by Habre from Chad against the Jamahiriyah, in cooperation with the colonialist American Administration and the agent regimes in the Sudan, Zaire, and others, the Jamahiriyah ignored them, as the moves by these agents were no more than acrobatic attempts to conceal their defeatest situation. The Jamahiriyah did no more than back the Chadian revolutionaries with Libyan support elements at their request when they were exposed to the danger of foreign forces — forces which placed their weight behind the rebellion and consequently added to the misery and tragedies of the people of Chad.

3. The concern of the Great 1 September Revolution for the freedom of the people of Chad, solving its problems and assisting it in building its present and future, is the strong and real motive which facilitated the Libyan-French decision. The reality is that the Jamahiriyah fights the custodianship by any side over people. This is so because it is the author of the humanitarian theory and the persistent inciter and fair supporter of the weak and defeated peoples so that they may rise and own the resources of their present and future.

This revolutionary inclination and this substantial work in the interest of the people of Chad is decisive proof that the establishment of security in Chad, the removal of the ghost of civil war, the elimination of the nightmare of the reactionary terror and the Western colonialist subjugation from the Chadian masses, are what concerns us in the first place. We agree, rather we work and we shall work for a situation which guarantees these matters. Our action does not stem from the fact that we are a party far from the geography of Chad and the pains of its people. Rather it stems from a live conscienciousness embodied in all the capabilities for the freedom of man in general, especially for the people of Chad who are linked with us by the ties of joint history. We are the ones who feel its preoccupations, worries and expectations most.

Therefore, we support every hand which extends to save the people of Chad and contribute to its progress. It must be clear, however, that any colonialist intervention in Chad will be resisted and fought firmly, because such an intervention can violate the freedom of the people of Chad and in fact means the rekindling of the civil war, a matter which prolongs the tragedy of the Chadians. In addition, the Jamahiriyah does not accept occupation forces near its borders, irrespective of their source, because there lies in this a provocation which cannot be ignored a scorning of the dignity of parts of the continent which cannot be ignored. If the concern for the freedom of the people of Chad and of other wronged peoples, and the firm determination to resist any colonialist intervention in Chad and other regions, characterize the principled attitudes of the Great 1 September Revolution, it is natural and certain accordingly that the cause of the revolution cannot be abandoned as it is an essential and strategic cause which is above all considerations.

The Chadian revolutionary committees should continue the incitement and the work for the final and real liberation of the people of Chad to become the masters of their own affairs and their own resources; to end forever the state of political disunity, economic muddling, and social problems; trusting that the revolutionary committees in the Jamahiriyah will work alongside the revolutionary committees in Chad, Africa and the whole world until the triumph of peoples and the destruction of the front of enemies. We are certain that the Chadian revolutionaries have the capability to settle the conflict at any time with the colonialists and their tails.

'Fuss' Over Sahara Issue Questioned

LD202005 Tripoli JANA in English 1825 GMT 20 Sep 84

["Thus They Lost Credibility" — JANA heading]

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 25, September 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Under this title JANA political correspondent wrote the following:

Suddenly and without no [as received] introduction they started to show jealousy and enthusiasm over the Sahara and its issue. In fact if we count the times during which they were talking about the Sahara, we would come to the conclusion that they have subjected it to a mandate.

Of course we know more than anybody else the real motivations behind this jealousy which appeared from nowhere. Because, for us the Sahara means struggle and blood. At that time, it must not be forgotten, they were ignoring it and mentioning nothing at all. Our attitude with regard to the Sahara has been known to everybody. We were the first to create the Polisario [as received], to support it with money and weapons and we were the first who confronted the Spanish colonialism and forced it to leave. Thus we are justified to ask a question: Why are they making a fuss on this issue?

In this case, we are also justified to ask another question: Who prevented the arrival of weapons that we sent to the front of the Sahara People's Liberation at that time and who captured these weapons and equipment and put it in his stores? Or maybe they are trying to ignore this fact.

When we supported the Polisario we were motivated by a national goal which is fighting the Spanish colonialism and forcing it to leave the battlefield. We never had interests or designs concerning the Sahara. In fact, it is them who are hiding their intentions and ambitions in finding gains in the Sahara. They are looking forward to secure ports in the Sahara on the Atlantic Ocean. It is them who have been doing everything to dominate and to find regional gains at the expense of the Sahara.

Here the issue is very clear: King Hassan II of Morocco has many times committed himself to the referendum in the Sahara and we support this referendum.

But let us ask a question: Who is working against this referendum and who is trying to find excuses against it?

There is no doubt whatsoever that by hindering the referendum this certain party has exposed its real intentions of colonialising and dominating the Sahara. Let us make it very clear that these designs which we have just exposed do support our argument. Therefore there is no justification for such jealousy.

To tell the truth, it contains ambitions that make us to doubt all their slogans and comments on this issue. Now they are mobilising all their media to justify such jealousy. Moreover they are attacking the Arab-African Union between the Jamahiriya and Morocco. They are also making manoeuvres over the Libyan-French decision by bringing in unjustified reasons that totally contradict their real intentions in the Sahara. To be precise, what they have said through their propoganda has proved that they have lost there credibility not only before the Arab public opinion but also before the world public opinion.

Tripoli Decries Opposition to Oujda Agreement

LD202208 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Never before in modern Arab history has a unionist agreement between two Arab countries created such a fuss and strong reactions among imperialist, Zionist, reactionary and regionalist forces as did the Oujda unionist agreement; not even the Egyptian-Syrian unity agreement in 1958. When Egyptian-Syrian unity was achieved in 1958 the imperialist and Zionist forces'and Arab reaction were extremely annoyed because it was the first unionist action in modern Arab history and because it was seen as a decisive victory for the pan-Arab movement and because it constituted the nucleus of the Arab masses' desire to achieve comprehensive Arab unity, which brings all Arab countries together in a single pan-Arab entity.

The strong reactions to the Oujda unionist agreement between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco in the capitals of West Europe, America and the reactionary and regionalist Arab regimes remind us of those stirred up by the Egyptian-Syrian unity agreement in 1958 in those same capitals. The colonialist and Arab regionalist forces are together waging an unprecedented poisonous propaganda campaign against the Oujda unionist agreement, describing it with all manner of adjectives, and they do not hesitate to express the wish to see it collapse as soon as possible. Washington has openly expressed its opposition to this agreement; London has expressed displeasure;and Paris has expressed anxiety — its President began to jump here and there in shuttle journeys in an attempt to halt the unity trend. If it was natural for these imperialist capitals to oppose any Arab unionist operation, it is indeed astonishing and surprising for an Arab regime neighboring the Jamahiriyah to stand against the Oujda unionist agreement and follow without reason and prudence those colonialist capitals and join the chorus attacking this unionist agreement day in and day out, and to describe it as a "deal," and that it is an agreement of axes and say insolently that it is a summer cloud and will fall like autumn leaves.

The secret of this rabid attack waged by these colonialist regimes and this regionalist Arab regime neighboring the Jamahiriyah is known — they fear the repercussions of the Oujda agreement at the international and Arab levels and in that same Arab country. As is known, the Oujda unionist agreement has turned all balances in the Arab homeland upside down and has created a strong unionist tide in the Arab Maghreb as 7 million Moroccan Arabs have said "yes" to unity in a historic popular referendum. This tide can extend to neighboring Arab countries thanks to the vital unionist and revolutionary forces in them, struggling to put an end to the era of isolation and the achievement of unity. And this is what indeed annoys this regionalist Arab regime which continues its rabid attack against the Oujda unionist agreement.

It is naivete, or rather it is stupidity for this regionalist regime to try to mislead the Arab masses by claiming that the Oujda unionist agreement is merely a game of axes and a "deal." The whole Arab nation knows that the Jamahiriyah does not mean the game of axes and that it struggles for Arab unity. Had the Jamahiriyah been playing the game of axes and deals it would not have asked to join the treaty of fraternity and good-neighborliness signed by Tunisia, Mauritania, and Algeria, although its request was rejected by some of the parties to this treaty. Had the Jamahiriyah been playing the game of axes and deals, it would not have invited all the Arab regimes to quickly join the Oujda unionist agreement and it would not have agreed for this unity to be named the Arab-African Union.

The whole world knows who it is who concludes suspect political deals — it is the one which is hosting the deviationist rightist leadership in the PLO, the one which opposed the convening of the conference of steadfastness and confrontation, to confront the Zionist aggression against Lebanon in summer 1982, the one which refused to send military divisions to back Syria in the summer of that same year, the one which opens its ports to colonialist warships to receive services, the one which concludes suspect agreements with some colonialist Western regime to enlist Arab expatriates in military deployment of units to be used to protect colonialist interests in the Arab homeland, Africa and other regions in the world. It is perhaps strange for the trumpets of this regionalist and reactionary regime to link the Libyan-French agreement on Chad with the Oujda unionist agreement, claiming that it is a result of it and that it is a "deal". The Libyan-French agreement on Chad confirms the Jamahiriyah's confidence that the Chad revolutionaries are capable of settling the conflict by themselves with the colonialists and their followers.

This agreement also confirms the success of the Jamahiriyah in expelling the colonialist occupation of Chad. This agreement in the final analysis is a victory for the Chadian people and a defeat for the colonialist forces which do not leave a country until they have realised that their calculations were wrong.

The revolutionary committees warn this rotten regionalist regime against continuing with this devious line which harms neighborliness and benefits only the enemies of the Arab nation. One who lives in a glass house, does not throw stones.

MOROCCO

Libyan Justice Secretary, Delegation Arrives

LD201522 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Miftah Muhammad Ku'ayba, secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah arrived in Morocco a short while ago, heading an important delegation. The Libyan official gave the following statement to the radio:

[Begin recording] We have come from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah carrying greetings from our Libyan Arab people to the fraternal Arab people of Morocco, and greetings from the leader of our revolution to His Majesty King Hassan II. Naturally, the purpose of our visit is the integration which [words indistinct] also within the framework of the act of unity which was signed by the leaders of (?both countries) [words indistinct] [end recording].

The Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice was received by Minister of the Interior Driss Basri, Governor of Greater Casablanca Ahmed Fizazi, and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah ambassador to Morocco.

King Hassan Greets Islamic Seminar in Islamabad

LD201615 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 20 Sep (MAP) — King Hasan II, the chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] current session and of the Jerusalem Committee, stressed in a message which he addressed to the participants in the international seminar which was organized in Islamabad by the Islamic world organization, that the motto of the conference, "Islamic solidarity is necessary for world peace," is in itself a correct action, because this motto stresses that humanity is threatened by numerous dangers.

There is only one cure for this debilitating sickness, the Moroccan monarch said, its unity, unity and nothing but unity, the unity of wish and will, the unity of intentions, the unity of purpose, the unity of ranks, the unity of momentum in the international field, and the unity of publicly announced words and the secretly told words. Above and beyond that it is necessary to ensure a halt to the criminal war which has been going on for 4 years between two Islamic neighbor countries, Iraq and Iran, and the implementation of the charter of the ICO, which stems from God's orders which forbid the fighting between Muslims, and activating the item of the ICO Charter which specifies solving what might occur if disputes between any two Islamic countries through peaceful means, such as negotiation, mediation, reconciliation or arbitration.

Insistence on continuing this criminal war after all the Islamic and non-Islamic efforts and in spite of all the steps taken by one of the belligerents to help in stopping the fighting and in negotiating, weakens the weight of the Islamic countries in the international balance of power and encourages the enemies and foes to challenge the Muslims.

His Majesty King Hassan II also talked about the federation treaty between the Moroccan Kingdom and Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which was signed on 13 August.

He said: "The Moroccan Kingdom is convinced that pressure, dispersion, humiliation and backwardness, from which the peoples of the Arab Maghreb suffer, could be all treated by organizing the Maghreb countries in a federation, which could be called the federation of the Arab Maghreb Countries, but which should be kept open for all Arab countries to join whether as individual countries or as regional federations, and which should shun any racial feelings because they are pre-Islamic vestiges which do not agree with Islam and its teachings. Also, because all the Arab countries have been members of the ICO since its inception, this will facilitate Arab-Islamic cooperation and solidarity in all fields, and will also facilitate the emergence of the Arab personality and the Islamic personality on the international arena.

Briefs

Envoy to Nigeria Presents Credentials — Lagos, Sept. 20 (MAP) — Newly accredited Moroccan Ambassador to Nigeria, (Mohamed Saleh Zaimi) presented his credentials to Nigerian President General Major Muhammadu Buhari last week. During the meeting, Mr (Zaimi) recalled the historical cultural and spiritual relations existing between Morocco and Nigeria and underlined the Moroccan sovereign's determination to endeavour for strengthening these relations and promoting bilateral cooperation. [Text] [*Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 20 Sep 84 LD*]

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers: SDAR Issues Battle Report

LD201958 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] A statement issued by the SDAR Ministry of Information and Culture says the Saharan Popular Liberation Army, in the first part of September waged a series of military operations against positions of the Moroccan royalist forces in the El Aargub region, killing 157 Moroccan soldiers, wounding 265 others and causing significant damage to their positions.

SOMALIA

Foreign Ministry Urges Ethiopia To Withdraw Forces

LD201557 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali Democratic Republic Foreign Ministry said today that Al-Qadhdhafi has learned a lesson from his impractical and inconsistent policies which have brought him complete isolation. This has forced Al-Qadhdhafi to search for peace and good neighborliness and pull his forces out of Chad. The spokesman added that Al-Qadhdhafi's decision to pull his forces out of Chad is seen as a move opening the door for peace, unity and stability in Chad which has not seen peace in the past 20 years.

The spokesman for the Somali Democratic Republic Foreign Ministry added that the Somali Democratic Republic Government welcomes the withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad and calls on the Mengistu regime to follow Libya's example and immediately and unconditionally pull out his forces from the Somali Democratic Republic territory it occupied in July 1982.

The problems causing conflicts within the OAU seem to be on the verge of being solved, the Somali Democratic Republic Foreign Ministry spokesman stated, adding that the withdrawal of Al-Qadhdhafi's forces from Chad was one of the problems facing the OAU. The spokesman added that the withdrawal will help solve the many problems and mistrust faced by OAU member-states.

The spokesman said that meaningful dialogue and understanding cannot prevail in Africa when the forces of Mengistu, chairman of the OAU, occupy parts of Somali Democratic Republic territory. He said that the respect of the OAU and its role in global organizations cannot be appreciated 100 percent when its charters and principles are violated and trampled on by those who are holding the leadership of the OAU, while at the same time the headquarters of OAU is in Ethiopia. The spokesman added that it is possible that friendly countries may use their diplomatic policies and persuade Al-Qadhdhafi to return to normal relations with the world at large and also persuade Mengistu to withdraw his forces from Somali soil.

TANZANIA

Briefs

China Coal Mine Agreement — Dar es Salaam — Tanzania and China today signed a cooperation agreement on the construction of the Kiwira coal mine at Kasongwe in Mbeya region. The mine will be built at cost of more than 944 million shillings. Under the agreement, China, which already provided about 469 million shillings for the operation of the mine, will also provide assistance in the form of experts and will construct an electricity power plant which would be used at the mine. The State Mining Corporation general manager said the mine will be capable of producing 150 million tons of coal annually. Mine construction is expected to begin next year and will take 4 years to complete. [Text] [*Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 20 Sep 84 EA*]

CAMEROON

Biya Warns of 'Rumor' in 20 Sep Address

AB201945 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 20 Sep 84

[President Paul Biya's address to the nation on 20 September; live or recorded — processed from English translation]

[Text] Fellow Cameroonians, under the authority of the head of state, and with the help, confidence, and ardor of each and every one of you, our country is now entering a new era of its history. By giving the sad incidents that occurred in April, when a handful of mutineers went astray, the importance that they deserved, we have performed our obligations. When it was time to punish, we punished in accordance with the law. When it came to forgiving, we forgave — without, however, forgetting. When it came to reorganizing, we reorganized, giving everyone an opportunity to display his competence, integrity, and loyalty.

The reorganization of the Army, government services, and diplomatic missions is near completion. Henceforth, Cameroon has civil servants and managerial staff who will enable the country to develop in an atmosphere of restored harmony and security. All alone, I cannot successfully implement the New Deal policy. I therefore need the support of all willing, understanding Cameroonians irrespective of their personal views, training, ethnic origins, or religions. Each and every one of you is part and parcel of the Cameroonian nation. You all have the same rights and the same obligations.

A great people can only survive and thrive by respecting legitimate authority and squarely facing the truth. Many of you still do not distinguish truth from rumor. However, rumor is not truth. Truth is lofty and rumor is base. From unknown origins, rumor is spread by careless and malicious persons acting more importantly than they really are. Fellow Cameroonians, do not pay any attention to the rumor that is circulating in our country. Do not systematically take what you are told for gospel truth. You should think, analyze, listen to the radio, and read papers. Do not believe anyone who lacks moral authority and credibility as the source of information. Cross-check what you are told before you believe it. In this way, you will be in a position to tell the truth from falsehood, to dispel rumor as you do slander, and thus win the respect of everyone, beginning with yourselves.

CHAD

Preparations Begin for Withdrawal of French Troops

AB201850 Paris AFP in French 1349 GMT 20 Sep 84

[By AFP special correspondent Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 20 September (AFP) — The French forces have stopped "all operational activity" in Chad for the past 48 hours and Operation "Vandoise" — the name given to their forthcoming withdrawal from the country — has replaced Operation "Manta," it was learned on Thursday from a military source in Ndjamena.

The preparations for Operation "Vandoise" — named after a freshwater fish [the dace] — have begun in the French bases that are farthest from the Chadian capital, Salal in the north-west and Arada in the north-eastern part of the country. In the first stage, the troops of these advanced posts will withdraw with their equipment toward the Moussouro and Biltine regional headquarters. Then the entire French contingent in the interior of the country (1,600 men) will gradually return to Ndjamena to be repatriated. More than 3,000 men, some 800 vehicles, and about 40 combat, surveillance, or transport planes and helicopters will thus leave Chad within the next few weeks.

Further on Preparations

LD201423 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Chadian Government is more and more upset and worried. Upset because they still do not understand why the French and the Libyans agreed to withdraw their troops from Chad without having spoken to them and worried because they do not at all believe in the sincerity of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

As for the French soldiers, they are packing up, sorting out their equipment, and folding their tents. Their leaders are explaining to them why they are going. Our special correspondent in Chad, Ulysse Gosset, has been able to observe that this departure is not proceeding joyfully.

[Begin Gosset recording] At Ndjamena the soldiers for the most part still do not know the new codename Vandoise, but they are all only thinking of the departure. Some are disappointed, especially among the ranks; they prefer to be in the field rather than in the camps and have developed a taste for Africa. Others are satisfied with a mission accomplished — first and foremost at the chief of staff level. General Lacaze [French Army Chief of Staff], who has just spent 2 days in the field among his men, explained that the French presence had made it possible to (?break) the military process and make way for a diplomatic solution. Yesterday in the desert, at Moussoro, near the celebrated Red Line, the head of the Army general staff assembled officers, noncommissioned officers, and ranks to explain to them the departure from Chad which was announced so suddenly. He also supervised preparations. The day before yesterday, the head of the Army met at Biltime, in the east, with the representatives of the 3,300 paratroopers who are still surprised at having to pack. The evacuation on Tuesday will actually begin in the north — Moussoro and Biltine. The most advanced positions will be entrusted to the Chadians and at Salal and Biltime; in the overwhelming heat they have already started to gather materials. No more deep patrols are being carried out in the desert. All operational activity is frozen and the sand-colored Jaguars continue their mission of surveillance [words indistinct]. In 45 days there will be not a single man left from Operation Manta in Chad. But, mind you, this is not to say that there will be no more French soldiers in the country. At least 30 instructors will be staying in Chad, in fact. As General Lacaze repeated last night, technical assistance is not brought into question by the departure of the soldiers who arrived (?13) months ago. [end recording]

French Army Chief Comments

AB201431 Paris AFP in French 0743 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 20 Sep (AFP) — The Operation Manta in Chad has made it possible to stop the military process and to launch the present diplomatic process aimed at restoring stability to the country, General Jeannou Lacaze, the French Army chief of staff, declared in Ndjamena on Wednesday evening.

Speaking during a press conference, Gen Lacaze — who arrived in Ndjamena on Monday morning shortly before the French External Relations Ministry's announcement in Paris that France and Libya had agreed to simultaneously and completely withdraw their respective forces from Chad — said that France had deployed sufficient forces to accomplish its mission. Since the deployment of Operation Manta in August 1983, he affirmed, there have been no military operations in the field.

The forthcoming departure of the French troops in Chad proves the effectiveness of this French military presence in Chad, he stressed, adding that the replacement of the French forces by the Chadian national Army would "perhaps" be carried out effectively. Gen Lacaze also recalled that one of the objectives of the "Manta" mission was to turn the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) into a "veritable" army within which Chad's unity could be realized.

In answer to a question as to how the withdrawal of the French forces would be carried out, Gen Lacaze affirmed that the modalities of this withdrawal had not yet been decided and that one should wait for 25 September — the date the withdrawal will begin — to see the beginning of the evacuation of the first French elements stationed at the level of the 16th parallel.

Concerning the possible return of the Libyan forces to Chad, Gen Lacaze said that in the face of a "new situation," France would perhaps bring into play the military cooperation agreements concluded with Chad in 1976. He added that the French-Libyan decision to withdraw the troops from Chad does not bring these agreements into question. "French technical assistance to Chad is not being brought into question," he affirmed.

Concerning the about 2,000 Zaririan soldiers stationed in Chad, the French Armed Forces chief stated that no "special paragraph" had been included in the French-Libyan agreement concerning these troops.

Gen Lacaze finally affirmed that President Hissein Habre was one of the first heads of state to be informed about the conclusion of the agreement shortly before the announcement of the forthcoming French-Libyan troop withdrawal from Chad.

French Defense Minister Charles Hernu arrived in Ndjamena a few hours after Gen Lacaze in order to personally inform the Chadian president about the decision to withdraw the French and Libyan troops.

Gouara: France Possibly Making Error of Judgment

LD201417 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Chadian Foreign Minister Lassou Gouara has passed through Paris. As soon as he arrived from Algiers at midday today, he affirmed: We do not have confidence in Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. He was speaking of the agreement negotiated between the French and the Libyans. The Chadian minister added: It is possible that with regard to the bilateral withdrawal of troops the French Government is making an error of judgment.

AFP: Ndjamena Residents in 'State of Shock' on Pullout

AB201618 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept 20 (AFP) — French troops have stopped operations in Chad and are gathering here in the Chadian capital prior to leaving the country, military sources said here today.

The evacuation, due to begin next Tuesday, following Monday's surprise announcement that France and Libya are to withdraw their forces backing opposing factions in Chad. France sent more than 3,000 soldiers to support the government of Hissein Habre in the southern half of the country while ousted President Goukouni Oueddei's Libyan-backed rebels were controlling the north.

Three senior officers have arrived here from France to supervise the evacuation, which came as a complete surprise to the soldiers themselves and has left the people of Ndjamena in a state of shock. The departure of the French troops, along with some 800 vehicles and about 40 aircraft and helicopters, will hit the capital hard. Their presence had played a large part in its economic and trading recovery and most customers in many of Ndjamena's night clubs, restaurants and craft workshops were French soldiers. One restauranteur had plans to expand because of all the extra business but has now given up the idea.

Each French soldier in Chad spent around 1,400 francs (155 dollars) a month off base, a total of some 4.2 million francs (465,000 dollars). Since their arrival in August last year, the troops have provided about a third of Chad's annual national budget, not to mention food and drink bought locally for the contingent.

At a press conference here this week, General Jeannou Lacaze, chief of staff of the French forces, implied that France had completed its mission in Chad, namely to halt the advance of the guerrillas and encourage negotiations between the warring factions. He said Chad could still rely on France to provide equipment for the Chadian Army plus about 30 military experts to assist with training. Military sources added that Chad could ask for further military aid from France at some future date if there was "renewed external aggression".

The Chadian Government has still not officially reacted to the announcement by France and Libya.

GUNT Vice President Views' Mixed on Agreement

LD201512 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] There was a new reaction today to the Franco-Libyan agreement on the evacuation of Chad from a Chadian politician. It is the reaction of Colonel Kamougue, who is still titular vice president of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government]. You will see that his reaction is one of: Yes, but...:

[Begin Kamougue recording] Personally I can only rejoice. But — and this where [words indistinct] this agreement, is it going to spark off a process? Because we believe that it is too isolated. Now, is this agreement verbal or written, and what are the guarantees? There is a whole range of questions which the Chadians have the right to ask with regard to the nature of this agreement. We want to know more. For our part we think the time has come to begin a process of total political settlement of the Chadian crisis. For this it is necessary for the Chadians to be able to meet. Consequently, all we can do is to encourage President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo to continue his efforts aimed at convening a roundtable for a definitive settlement of the Chad problem. [end recording]

This being said, the Chadian opposition is at present in a crisis. The GUNT has almost exploded in these last months. Therefore, we took advantage of the occasion to ask Col Kamougue, vice president of this organization, what are his feelings about this crisis. Listen to him interviewed by [name indistinct]:

[Begin Recording] [Kamougue] I remain vice president of the GUNT because I have not yet (?denounced) it. I recognize that the GUNT is going through a period of crisis; I recognize that dissident movements are set up here and there, but from my point of view it is absolutely necessary that there should be unity of opposition.

[Reporter] Do you not think that this unity of the opposition could be achieved more easily outside Tripoli?

[Kamougue] The essential thing is that unity should be created. It is not necessary that this unity should be made in Tripoli. The essential thing is that all the opposition should meet, in Paris if necessary, to try and form a single body. [end recording]

Bardai Critical of Algeria's Stand Over Chad Issue

AB211030 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In an effort to preserve and strengthen the relations of militant solidarity which bind us to the brotherly progressive states, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] does everything possible to prove its loyalty in friendship. This explains the recent visit paid to Algiers by the comrade president of the National Liberation Council and president of the GUNT at a particularly difficult period in the relations between Algeria and Libya. But, contrary to the rules of reciprocity, the GUNT was disappointed to learn that a delegation of the reactionary and rebel Armed Forces of the North was given an official welcomed — to say the least — by Algerian Government officials. This came after equally official audiences granted by the Algerian Government to other traitors to the national cause. This gesture, which is unfriendly — to say the least — is not in conformity with the revolutionary principles cherished by Algeria and is therefore deplorable.

Already during the 19th OAU summit, the subjective and compromising attitude of the brotherly Algerian Republic directly favored the game of the objective enemies of Africa. We are (?afraid) that Algeria, which is at the forefront of the liberation struggle in Africa, is running the risk of resembling the obnoxious countries and regimes of the continent which are in the pay of international imperialism.

CONGO

Aid Agreements Signed With France, USSR

AB201840 Paris AFP in French 1811 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 20 Sep (AFP) — Six financial agreements totalling 512.5 million CFA francs were signed yesterday in Brazzaville between France and Congo, the CONGOLESE NEWS AGENCY, ACI, announced today. These conventions affect the areas of water resources, agriculture, health, aviation, and public works.

Also, two technical assistance agreements were signed between Congo and the USSR yesterday. Under the agreements, the USSR will dispatch technical advisers to Congo.

GABON

L'UNION Speculates About Bongo's Role in Chad Accord

AB210655 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1900 GMT 19 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article entitled President Bongo, a Wiseman With Wide Audience, the Gabonese national daily [*L'UNION*] first of all recalls that in his interviews in which the Chadian situation was mentioned the Gabonese head of state kept reiterating a call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad which, according to him, was the main condition for the start of any negotiations for peace in this country. One wonders if President Bongo had a hand in the decision reached by France and Libya to withdraw their troops from Chad starting 25 September.

Yes, replies *L'UNION*, recalling all the efforts made by the Gabonese head of state to bring the fighting Chadian brothers to bury their hatchets of war and to achieve reconciliation. The Gabonese daily notes his attempts to bring the various Chadian factions together in Libreville and (?Franceville) and his efforts on behalf of a Brazzaville meeting and further mentions two significant examples of his involvement. First, President Bongo was the last head of state to hold talks with King Hassan II at Fes a few hours before the announcement of the withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops from Chad. Second, President Bongo was the second head of state after Francois Mitterrand to visit Morocco after the signing of the treaty of union between Libya and Morocco.

Finally, recalling the special relations existing between France and Gabon, *L'UNION* wonders what secret talks must have taken place between Libreville and Paris, where President Bongo will make an official visit at the beginning of next month. These are enough indications, according to *L'UNION*, to lead to the conclusion that the Gabonese head of state has contributed to the first steps toward peace in Chad, namely the withdrawal of French and Libyan troops.

BENIN

Nigeria's Buhari Calls Former Regime 'Bad Rubbish'

AB201212 Lagos NAN in English 0936 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Benin, Sept 19 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, yesterday in Benin described the ouster of the last civilian administration as "a good riddance of a bad rubbish."

Speaking at a state banquet in his honour at Government House, Maj Gen Buhari named the ousted President Shehu Shagari as one of those who led what he called as an unworkable system of government. According to the head of state, the three years of the Nigerian civil war did not do as much damage to the nation's economy as party politics did in the last four years. He warned that the Federal Military Government would spare no one who would want to bring the country down, and appealed for cooperation because of the hard years ahead.

Maj Gen Buhari said that there was no way the country was going to be able to clear the debt it owed in the next two or three years, but he gave the assurance that the vast resources of the country gave him hope for a better Nigeria in future. "So, let us all work hard to build this nation for future generations", he added.

Earlier, the Bendel Governor, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, had praised the leadership of the head of state in the present administration, saying that events of the past eight months had revived the hopes of the people for a better future.

Among those who attended the banquet were the oba of Benin, Omo N'oba Erediauwa; the Catholic bishop of Benin, Bishop Ekpu; and the 1984 Olympics silver boxing medalist, Mr Peter Konyegwachie. The head of state is due back in Lagos today.

Assembly Speaker Receives Libyan Briefing on Chad

AB200715 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Summary] "This afternoon, the speaker of the Revolutionary National Assembly, Comrade Romain Vilon Ghezo, who was acting for the head of state, held talks with (Sayid), a special envoy of the leader of the Libyan revolution, who was accompanied by the deputy secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, Brother (Omar Rajah). They were shown into the presidential office by the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Frederic Affo.

"To our reporter Sylvestre Zouemaho, Brother (Sayid) said his mission to Benin was to brief the head of state on the recent developments in the situation in Chad."

[Begin (Sayid) recording] The message touches on the relations of cooperation, friendship and brotherhood existing between Libya and your country and also on international matters, and in particular on the situation in Africa. You know that I came to meet President Kerekou and was received by the speaker whom I informed of the "French-Libyan decision to withdraw the French troops and the elements supporting the Transitional National Union Government. We wanted to inform Benin" of our decision aimed at the independence of Africa. [end recording]

BURKINA

Group Warns Against Purchase of RSA Goods

AB210638 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] In a press communique, the Upper Voltan [as heard] Movement for the Fight Against Racism and for Friendship Among Peoples [Movorap], observed that goods from racist South Africa are being sold in some commercial establishments in Faso. It therefore expresses to traders and consumers its great and deep concern about the issue. It appears after investigations that these establishments fall victim to European purchasing houses which irregularly slip these illegal goods into their orders. It requests them to vigorously demonstrate their disapproval to their suppliers and the need to stop their commercial relations.

The international community, of which our country is an integral part, recommends an embargo on and the boycott of goods from the country of apartheid because apartheid is a crime against humanity and the Africans who work in the factories, fields, and mines to produce the commodities are overexploited and underpaid by the racist white minority which is the only side to profit from it. Therefore, buying these products means giving more financial and economic power to the racist white minority to continue its policy of exploitation and oppression of the black majority. One cannot destroy this system by filling its coffers with money. Boycotting these goods does not in any way carry any prejudice against the black majority. Movorap counts on the understanding of each and everyone in order to unequivocally ensure the total boycott of all the goods coming from racist South Africa to Faso as well as elsewhere with everyone acting in his own way and according to his capabilities. It urgently calls on all consumers who deserve to consume clean and legal goods to protest and to denounce those who will persist in importing goods from racist South Africa, thus becoming voluntary accomplices of the racist regime.

The fight against racism, including apartheid, which is an ignoble institution, concerns us here. Today, it is Azania and Namibia which are the first victims. Tomorrow it may be our turn.

GHANA

SDAR Envoy Calls on OAU To Enforce Resolutions

AB201152 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The SDAR ambassador of to Ghana, Mr Wadadi Ahmed El-Haiba, has declared that the republic has assumed full responsibility in OAU affairs. It is now the turn of the organization to act in conformity with its resolutions. Speaking to newsmen in Accra, Mr El-Haiba explained that this has become necessary because of Morocco's persistent refusal to comply with an OAU resolution calling for a referendum in Western Sahara for the people to decide their own future. He accused both Morocco and apartheid South Africa of flouting all OAU and United Nations resolutions with respect to their expansionist policies. On Afro-Arab cooperation, Mr El-Haiba said Morocco's relations with Israel, United States, and South Africa threaten the OAU. He repeated that the Polisario Front, which is fighting for the independence of Western Sahara, is determined to free all territory belonging to the republic despite Morocco's recent accord with Libya. The envoy described Ghana-SDAR relations as a reflection of the historical background to the consolidation of the OAU. Mr El-Haiba is also accredited to Benin and Burkina Faso. He is also Polisario's representative in West Africa.

LIBERIA

Elections Commissioner Urges Honest News Reporting

AB200915 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The chairman of the Special Elections Commission, Ambassador Emmett Harmon, has urged Liberian journalists to be honest and objective in their reporting so as to help curb persistent rumors that have widely circulated nationally and internationally in recent times. He said in the absence of responsible and factual reporting, the people form ideas for themselves and resort to rumor mongering. Yesterday's *NEW LIBERIAN* quoted Mr Harmon as saying the press has an equal responsibility as the politicians to ensure a successful and smooth transition to civilian rule in 1986. General Harmon made this statement when he cited examples of rumors and lies he hears about events in Liberia while abroad.

Beijing Magazine Praise for Government Reported

AB202030 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] A Beijing-based weekly magazine, the (*LIJING*) *REVIEW*, has praised the Liberian Government for its efforts to bring about economic recovery in the country. The magazine cited policies and measures to reduce financial deficit, to cut public spending, to limit the import of luxuries, and to encourage and protect foreign investments. The magazine said it was unfortunate that in recent years, because of the fall in international market price, the output and export of iron ore and natural rubber, which comprise two of the three pillars of the Liberian economy, have drastically declined. Writing on the topic: Liberia's Restoration of Democracy on Agenda, the magazine noted that the military government has repeatedly pledged to restore democracy to win the hearts of people and Liberia's search for democracy is being well-received throughout the country.

Correction to Minister Reiterates Stand

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Minister Reiterates Stand Against One-Party System," published in the 20 September Middle East and Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page T 1, first paragraph:

lines six and seven...if the multiparty system is bad, the Liberian people... (changing word "barred" to "bad")

lines eight and nine...the concept of a one-party system is entrenched in the approved Constitution,... (removing editorial notation)

NIGERIA

Buhari: Economic Saboteurs To Be Shot

AB201222 Lagos NAN in English 1016 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Aladja, (Bendel State), Sept 19 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, reaffirmed yesterday in Aladja Bendel, that economic saboteurs would be shot. "It is not an empty threat", he warned, while addressing senior members of staff of the Delta Steel Company, Aladja. "We do not believe in cold blooded murder", he added, saying that whoever was suspected of sabotage would have to face the military tribunals after a thorough investigation had been carried out.

The head of state referred to the fire which burnt part of the steel complex earlier this year and said that the military administration had to introduce legislation with heavy penalties because of its belief that the nation's resources should be used to satisfy the needs of its people. "We are doing this in the firm belief that every Nigerian in whatever walk of life, is entitled to live in peace and in security, and look forward to the same for his children and grandchildren," he declared.

Maj Gen Buhari said that this would not be possible if certain Nigerians, either by accident of birth or by some relationship, and armed with sufficient skills, felt they could kill the economy of this nation through sabotage. He said that although the present military administration cherished democracy, it would not endorse the type that kept the majority of the people in abject poverty. "What we want is that kind of democracy that leaves hopes for every Nigerian because there are at least 90 million Nigerians that need to be catered for by the country", he said.

The head of state recalled the recent dismissals and retirements at the Ajaokuta Steel Rolling Mill and said that the Federal Government was still awaiting the outcome of the inquiry into the fire incident at Delta Mill before taking the necessary action. He also inspected the Ughelli power station and visited the Ogorode power station as well as the new Sapele port.

Buhari: Free Food to Armed Forces Not 'Practicable'

AB202040 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, says it is no longer practicable to provide food items free to members of the Armed Forces. Addressing men of the 4th Mechanized Brigade of the Nigerian Army at the end of his visit to Bendel State, General Buhari said the era of what he called politics of essential commodities was over. General Buhari pointed out that for many years the nation overspent its budget and assured that the present administration was (?recouping) to ensure that raw materials were available for local industries to enable them to produce alternatives to imported food items. The head of state therefore asked the soldiers to be patient since total recovery from the present economic mess could not be attained so easily.

On relations with the public, the head of state said that much was expected of the soldiers because of the presence of the military in government. He stated that for this reason they should show great restraint in dealing with the public. General Buhari emphasized that the Armed Forces was equipped, trained, and paid to serve the public and to defend the nation and not to molest anyone.

Country Temporarily Stops Military Training Abroad

AB200902 Lagos NAN in English 0846 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Ibadan, Sept 19 (NAN) — The chief of Army Staff, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, announced in Ibadan today a temporary stoppage of overseas training for military personnel.

Maj Gen Babangida told participants at the closing session of this year's Nigerian Army Intelligence Corps seminar that the embargo was necessitated by the prevailing economic situation in the country. He, however, explained that the policy would not affect those currently sponsored on such training programmes and that the embargo would be relaxed as soon as the economic situation improved.

The chief of Army Staff noted that the increase in the number of courses in Nigerian military institutions had led to a gradual de-emphasis of training abroad. He stated that 657 officers were now undergoing courses in both Nigerian and overseas institutions.

Maj Gen Babangida warned that there would be no room for mediocres "in the current revolution in the Nigerian Army," stressing that every officer must strive to improve on the present standards, "if you must go along." "Promotions and attendance at military institutions and academies will now be based on ability to perform and excellence in promotion and staff qualifying examinations," he disclosed.

Maj Gen Babangida disclosed that a site had been acquired and developed at Jaji for an "airborne school" while an Army jetty and habour had been completed in Calaber Amphibious School. The three-day seminar attracted more than 100 participants, mostly senior military officers and some university lecturers.

Chamber of Commerce Head Wants Naira Devalued

AB200919 Lagos NAN in English 0858 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept 19 (NAN) — The president of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Prof Ayo Ogunsheye, said yesterday that there would be no end to smuggling until the naira was adjusted downward. Speaking on an NTA [Nigerian Television Authority] programme, The Platform, Professor Ogunsheye said that the naira had been over-valued. According to him, because the naira was over-valued by about 80 percent, it would continue to attract people to take the risk in smuggling. He said that Ghana, with worse economic problems than Nigeria, had adjusted its currency a number of times and it was now getting out of it gradually. The chambers president wondered why some Nigerians were sceptical about the devluation of the naira.

Professor Ogunsheye described as inadequate the 25 percent remittance allowed for foreigners. He said that it could encourage foreign technical partners to inflate their salaries to give room for a bigger 25 percent. Professor Ogunsheye also said that neither the government's "belt tightening measure" nor pumping of more money into the economy would solve Nigeria's problem. The industries, he said, should be first reactivated to produce the goods.

Professor Ogunsheye urged the present administration to set aside enough subvention for export promotion. He said that without a guarantee of exports, exporters would be reluctant to take the risk.

Briefs

New Envoy to Sweden — Nigeria has commended Sweden for assistance toward the liberation struggle in Third World countries. This remark was made today at Dodan Barracks by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, while swearing in Ambassador (Ojai Ala Alakija) as Nigeria's head of mission to Sweden. The head of state said that Nigeria will always identify itself with countries having humanitarian posture for mankind and developing countries in particular. General Buhari stressed that Ambassador (Alakija) was going to that part of the world known for its humanitarian services and its concern for the liberation struggle in southern Africa. [Excerpt] [*Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Sep 84 AB*]

SENEGAL

Chadian Minister Comments on Pullout Accord

AB201317 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat was today received in audience by President Abdou Diouf to whom he delivered a personal message from His Excellency Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad. The audience was also attended by Moustapha Niasse, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, and Djibo Ka, minister of information, telecommunications, and relations with parliament.

Soumaila Mahamat expressed satisfaction with his meeting with President Abdou Diouf. First of all, the Chadian information minister, whom you will listen to shortly, summarized his talks with the head of state, before speaking about the recent events in Chad:

[Begin recording][Mahamat] First, I must thank the president of the Republic for receiving me and I can tell you that I am very satisfied with the talks I had with him. Of course, he seized the opportunity to reaffirm Senegal's unflinching support the Chadian people, their government, and for President Hissein Habre.

[Unidentified reporter] Much is being said about the pullout of the French and Libyan troops.

[Mahamat] Concerning the withdrawal of the French and Libyan troops, it is a result of a French-Libyan agreement. In principle, we are not surprised. It is normal that one day or another the French will leave, in conformity with their statements. But in view of our past experiences, we are suspicious about Libya whom we do not trust. I am saying so in view of our past experiences. Only the future will provide us with the right answers to this issue.

[Reporter] Once again, the issue of the Aozou Strip has been revived. What is your view?

[Mahamat] You see, the issue of the Aozou Strip is not being revived. It is an issue that has been around for 10 years now, since Libya began to occupy this region. We believe that the Aozou Strip is an integral part of Chad. As for the way to resolve this issue, we are fully prepared to use all means to enable us to exercise our legitimate rights.

[Reporter] Acheikh ibn Oumar has broken off with Goukouni Oueddei. Do you think he will join Hissein Habre?

[Mahamat] No. It is not likely. But we are convinced that peace in Chad is to be reached through national reconciliation among all Chadians. For this reason the Chadian Government has on several occasions reaffirmed its preparedness for a frank dialogue on sound bases and with all the opponents.

[Reporter] Are these steps still going on?

[Mahamat] They are still going on and what I think is that they will end up bringing together, and face-to-face, the legal and legitimate government of Chad on one side and the various opponents, among whom is Acheikh ibn Oumar, on the other.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, the Chadian press believes that the withdrawal of the French troops is premature, which means that Chad will have to fend for itself now.

[Mahamat] No. Chad is not left to itself. One way or another, the French troops cannot remain in Chad forever and nobody wishes for that. The French troops came to Chad for specific reasons and this was the repeated aggression by Libya. If today France thinks it has enough guarantees [words indistinct]. The French troops came to support the Chadian efforts following an external aggression [words indistinct] there is no need to continue to remain in Chad. The Chadians themselves can solve their problems now. [end recording]

New Army Chief of Staff Installed; Biography Given

AB201306 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpt] New chief of General Staff of the Army, Brigadier Joseph Tavares da Souza, was officially installed at Dial Diop Barracks in Dakar this morning. The ceremony, which was presided over by Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall, was attended by several civilian and military officials as well as by members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Dakar. It also constitutes an important step forward in the development of our Armed Forces. Our reporter has the details:

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] First of all we must say that General da Souza Tavares was born on 17 June 1930 at Ziguinchor. He received his primary school education at Ziguinchor and later attended the [name indistinct] technical school where he received his secondary school education. He joined the French Army on 12 December 1949 and was commissioned junior officer on 1 January 1955. From 1957 to 1959, he attended the Frejus Officers College for Overseas Students in France. He became an officer on 1 October 1959. General da Souza Tavares was promoted to the rank of colonel on 1 January 1978. It must also be stated that General Tavarez is a graduate of several higher military institutions, among which is the Paris Higher War School. [end recording]

ANGOLA

200 Killed in Benguela Military Operation

MB201444 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Benguela, 20 September (ANGOP) — According to information received from official sources in Benguela, a total of 200 bandits were killed, 19 others captured, and a large quantity of war materiel seized. This is according to the assessment of operations mounted by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola stationed in the municipalities of Lobito, Bocoio, and Balombo. The materiel captured includes (?light weapons), shells, antitank and antivehicle mines, grenades, rounds of ammunition, and military uniforms of South African origin. These actions also resulted in freeing 400 people who had been forced into the bush by the armed bandits.

Dos Santos Addresses Ambassadors' Meeting

MB202040 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, at the opening session of the meeting of Angolan ambassadors accredited abroad, on 20 September in Luanda — recorded]

[Text] Comrade members of the Central Committee, comrade members of the government, comrade ambassadors, heads of diplomatic missions, comrades, and compatriots: We shall begin the proceedings of this third meeting of heads of diplomatic missions by observing a moment of silence in memory of our heroes who died in defense of the noble ideals of our revolution. [no pause heard]

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome you to this hall and express my satisfaction that in the field of diplomatic work, Angola possesses cadres who have been connected with the political activity of our party for a long period of time, cadres who have acquired much experience in foreign relations during the struggle for national liberation led by the MPLA — the phase of economic and social development of the Angolan state proclaimed on 11 November 1975.

Accordingly, there are reasons to believe that all the accumulated experience and the knowledge acquired in recent years, particularly since the establishment of various diplomatic and consular missions abroad, would serve to improve your work, thus fulfilling the most profound aspirations of the Angolan people for full independence in the transformation of their living conditions toward the building of socialism. I have been working with the ministry's leadership. I have been working with comrade ambassadors [words indistinct]. In addition, as the chairman of the party and as head of state I have contacts with various workers at the party or ministry level. I have contacts with a number of citizens. I cannot hide the fact that there are a number of duties in the field of foreign relations which have not been carried out efficiently.

On various occasions, a question is raised as to whether all this intellectual ability, which I referred to above, and all the experience accumulated during the years of our struggle for national liberation and during the years after independence — we have been independent for 9 years — has been adequately utilized. [Words indistinct] rationally made use of in the interest of the defense of the objectives of our revolution. The comrades will come up with an answer at the end of the meeting. I do not want to anticipate it, but all I want to say is that we have organizational problems, problems in the utilization of cadres, and problems of coordination and management of activity. There are problems regarding relationships among people. There are problems in the working relationship between the competent party structure and the ministry.

I came to this meeting to make the opening speech. There are many party guidelines regarding foreign policy. No speech made by the president of the party and head of state can ignore international problems, particularly those connected with the situation in Africa, specifically southern Africa. We have congress guidelines, declarations from the Political Bureau, declarations from the Central Committee and various speeches made by the leader of the party. The last meeting of heads of diplomatic and consular missions discussed in depth some of the issues I referred to above. The meeting examined issues and made recommendations. Since then, 3 years have passed, if I am not mistaken.

I like to work fast. Perhaps it is a weakness. But we are forced to move fast for reasons of survival. When we move fast we organize ourselves, we mobilize our energy to defend our cause, our people, state and revolution from attacks and threats from imperialism and its [words indistinct] South Africa lest we lose the hard-won gains of our working masses.

The diplomatic field is extremely important. That is why it has always had the attention of the party and my special attention, mainly because of the prerogatives attributed to me in this field by the constitution. As head of state, on various occasions I must make speeches on international relations. I need a diplomatic corps which will give me unwavering support in this activity to assert our independence, first, as a progressive country carrying out changes for building socialism in Africa; second, as an African country in southern Africa; and third, as a country which loves peace, liberty, and progress, and whose diplomacy is in support of the just causes of oppressed peoples, liberty, peaceful coexistence, peace, and socialism.

I think that this meeting of heads of missions will provide an in-depth reflection on our problems in order to assist the party leadership to find workable prospects which will progressively and dynamically improve our activity. I came here mainly to listen to you. I have just said that I have been working with the ministry's leadership and with comrade ambassadors. I also listen to what party militants and citizens say. My assessment is that there are problems, some of them complicated, which obstruct our activity. I want the comrades to have the courage to examine these problems.

I repeat: I must be the one to make decisions but I do not like to make decisions without listening. I need, I repeat, a diplomatic corps which will give me unwavering support in the implementation of party policy in the field of international relations.

In the diplomatic field we have a unity of thought and a unity of action. It is a field of political work in which there should be no type of compromise. With these words, comrades, I declare this meeting of heads of diplomatic and consular missions of the People's Republic of Angola officially open. I am convinced that your proceedings will prove fruitful.

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Minister Chissano Meets UK Minister

MB201133 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Minister Joaquim Chissano received in Maputo this morning Malcolm Rifkind, British minister of state for foreign affairs, who arrived last night on a 3-day visit to Mozambique. During the meeting the two ministers exchanged information about various questions of bilateral and international interest, including the impact of the Nkomati Accord and the war situation in Angola and Namibia.

Malcolm Rifkind met in London recently with Jacinto Veloso, minister in the presidency for economic affairs. At the end of this meeting a spokesman for the British Foreign Relations Office stated that relations between Mozambique and the United Kingdom have been growing with greater consistency, and that the talks between the two ministers had been highly positive.

Machel Address to Arusha Conference

MB192021 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 84 pp 3,4

[Speech by President Samora Machel at the Socialist International Conference in Arusha, Tanzania on 4 September]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, Mr Chairman Julius Kambarage Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; honorable heads of state and government; your excellencies, messrs, chairmen, and secretaries general of the parties represented here; comrade leaders of the liberation movements; delegates; comrades; and friends:

It filled us with emotion and rich memories to see so many comrades from the long journey for our liberation present in this hall. They are gathered here in Arusha in the United Republic of Tanzania, the country that is the bulwark for the liberation movements in Africa.

The presence of leaders from so many different places, who have decided to personally mark their involvement with the cause of liberation of Africa, is an encouragement to all of us. We hail the decision to choose the United Republic of Tanzania, the cradle of liberation in this part of our continent, in which to hold this important conference.

While taking part in this conference, we cannot separate the tradition of militancy, for which Tanzania is known, from the decision by the Socialist International to make Arusha the venue of this meeting, aimed at examining and discussing new forms of action to bring about peace, justice, liberty, and equality, to which all our peoples in southern Africa aspire. By taking the initiative to hold this conference, the Socialist International has assumed new responsibilities in the political, economic, and diplomatic support for the liberation movements, and the process for regional development.

In other words, this undertaking is part of the tradition of solidarity and humanitarian, diplomatic, material, and financial support that parties forming part of the Socialist International have given to the process of liberation in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.

From our own experience, we are aware of the importance of humanitarian support in solving the problems faced by the liberation movements in urgently caring for the people in war zones, and refugees who leave behind all their possessions. We are also aware of the fundamental role played by diplomatic support in making the justness of the struggle of the peoples being internationally known, as well as ensuring the legal and political recognition of their legitimate representatives.

Your excellencies, comrades, and friends, the greatest source of tension in our continent, particularly in our area, is the existence of the minority and racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. South Africa still maintains a colony, Namibia. There exists in Namibia a system that deprives the majority of the people of their elementary rights and liberty, and it makes the vast majority of citizens foreigners in their own fatherland. South Africa is continuing the project of regional hegemony and has not hesitated to use force to preserve this unjust system.

The South African regime has responded with violence, brutality, and general repression to all attempts at dialogue proposed by the South African nationalists, the pacifist policy of the ANC, and the desire to build a country where there is racial harmony. It was this systematic rejection of dialogue, this violence which forced the ANC to seek alternatives for its policy of peace, and answer violence with violence. It was against the pass law, against the massacres of Sharpeville, against arbitrary and indiscriminate imprisonments, hangings, and the policy of bantustanization that there emerged the nationalist violence on 16 December 1961. None of South Africa's neighboring countries was independent by then.

Today, just as 20 years ago, we continue to defend the principle that peaceful solutions must prevail over war and violence. But these solutions imply the elimination of the causes of war and violence. It is our duty to bring the apartheid regime into a dialogue, which it has always refused to hold with the ANC, the legitimate representative of the South African people, for the establishment of peace in South Africa and stability in our region.

Only a dialogue on equal terms can eliminate the contradictions which prevent such a rich region as this from becoming a zone of prosperity for its peoples. A fruitful dialogue demands that children be considered only as children and not black children, white children, colored children, and Indian children. Being considered as only children, they would enjoy our love and affection and would definitely cease to be considered as targets of deadly weapons.

A fruitful dialogue demands that women be only workers, colleagues, wives, mothers, and sisters, and not instruments of exploitation and humiliation. A fruitful dialogue demands that houses be considered as homesteads and not domicialiary prisons. A fruitful dialogue means to be able to put an end to repression, hatred, grudges, superiority, and inferiority complexes; it implies the elimination of stereotypes; in brief, it means to overcome the trauma resulting from racism and violence. That is the experience of Frelimo. That is the policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Your excellencies, comrades, and friends, the other focal point of war and instability in our region is the colonial occupation of Namibia. Namiba continues as the last example of colonialism in southern Africa. The Namibian people continue to be victims of domination and colonial exploitation. Toward the beginning of this century, Namibia was one of the German colonies in Africa. Today, all other former German colonies are independent states. Tanganyika, Cameroon, and Togo have already concluded 20 years as sovereign states, members of OAU, and members of the international community. It was and is the occupation of the territory by South Africa and the colonial situation established with the complicity of the West which prevents Namibia from becoming a free and independent state.

South Africa invaded Angola before that country became independent. The Cuban Government sent troops after the independence of Angola in response to a request from the legitimate government of the Angolan territory under terms recognized by the UN charter. When Angola became independent in 1975 and the Cuban internationalists responded to the appeal by the Angolan Government for assistance in defending the country against foreign invasion, the Namibian colonial situation already existed and the United Nations had already withdrawn the mandate from South Africa. Therefore, the argument of the presence of the Cuban internationalists in Angola raised at international forums, with the acknowledgement and complicity of Western circles, is a false pretext to justify the historical anachronism that colonized Namibia represents. This constitutes a dangerous precedent in international law.

The armed struggle for national liberation waged by the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, since 26 August 1966, 9 years before the independence of Angola, is a legitimate right of the people to achieve their independence. The independence of Namibia has become more imperative, more urgent and more unavoidable. The international community must direct all its efforts toward this goal. The present process of diplomatic negotiations can speed up a solution which may lead to the independence of the country as long as South Africa respects the principles of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Your excellencies, comrades, friends: The contradiction between the South African reactionary concepts and the liberation process on the continent has led the South African regime to promote a regional stabilization policy. This policy was clearly demonstrated when the government gave itself the right to intervene militarily in any African country south of the equator as long as the apartheid regime felt that its interests were threatened. The recent events in southern Africa are evidence of the systematic implementation of this political decision.

The apartheid regime has tried to obstruct the economic development of the Frontline States and the consolidation of the southern African Development Coordination Conference countries in order to preserve a hegemonic position in the region theorized in the "constellation of states." An undeclared war was mounted against Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe. The South African subversion became actively manifested in Zambia, Botswana, Kenya, the Seychelles, and in a less evident way, in all other countries of the region. The South African Armed Forces have directly or indirectly carried out operations against our countries, destroying economic and social infrastructures, destroying communication lines, and carrying out sabotage of development projects.

A new kind of mercenaryism emerged in our region with the introduction of the armed bandits. Besides the material damage caused, our countries, with already weakened economies, are forced to divert important material and financial resources to strengthen their defenses. This diverts us from our development priority and reduces the possibility of new investments.

Because of circumstances, today our countries are militarily more powerful than they were 5 years ago. We have consolidated our national unity and regional cooperation against our common enemy. The war effort undertaken by South Africa has failed, and resulted in an economic crisis without precedence in that country. Tensions and contradictions within the ruling ranks of South African society have increased and the apartheid regime has become more isolated.

For the international community, it has become clear that the conflict in southern Africa is not an expression of the East-West confrontation, but a conflict between apartheid and the liberty of peoples. The recognition of this fact by South Africa has led it to seek alternatives to its militarist strategy. The search for dialogue with Mozambique under conditions of equality and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity has produced a new situation. The South African Government found itself forced to adhere to the universal principles of coexistence among states and negotiate with the People's Republic of Mozambique a nonaggression and good neighborliness accord.

The neutralization of the militarist strategy of the South African regime represents an important step in the lessening of tension in the region. The Nkomati Accord is the rejection of the internationalization of the conflict in South Africa between the minority regime and the crushing majority. The internationalization of the conflict, which the apartheid regime tried, was a way of transplanting to our region all the emotional burdens of East-West confrontation. The objective of the Pretoria strategists was to create a regional conflict which would lead the Western powers to vote for geostrategic interests and declare support for South

Africa.This way, the crimes of colonialism in Namibia and the policy of apartheid would be placed second in the preoccupations of the West.

To carry out these objectives, South Africa mobilized important means of propaganda to convince people that the ANC and SWAPO were not the legitimate representatives of their peoples, but instruments in the service of foreign interests. In this way, aggression mounted against all neighboring countries supporting these organizations would be justified.

A clear examination of the situation prevailing in southern Africa led the People's Republic of Mozambique to make the sovereign decision to sign the Nkomati Accord. The Nkomati Accord, which is part of the socialist policy of peace followed by our state, redirects the issue of Namibia and apartheid to the center of attention of the international community. This creates conditions for the introduction of new dynamic elements in the fight waged by southern Africa for democracy, justice, social progress, and peace. It is in this general context that the situation must be deeply analyzed in order to coordinate the efforts of us all in the joint action which will lead to the definite elimination of apartheid.

Your excellencies, comrades, and friends, we have examined the situation prevailing in southern Africa. Allow me now to speak about my country. In order for us to be here today as citizens of a free and sovereign country, we had to take up arms and fight against the colonialism which oppressed our people.

The losses resulting from sanctions applied against Rhodesia and the losses from acts of aggression it mounted against our country, are over $.5 billion. But during this same period, the Western countries, which publicly applauded our decision to apply sanctions against Rhodesia, continued their investments in that country and in the racist Republic of South Africa, which was Rhodesia's principal supporter.

There were no investments in Mozambique and the response to our appeals from the international community was insignificant. As a matter of fact, the sanctions we applied against Rhodesia turned against the People's Republic of Mozambique. The Western countries passively watched our destruction. They were not concerned about acts of violence carried out against our country. They did not convene conferences, nor did they offer any assistance in laying down foundations for our economic and social development.

Added to the serious effects of natural disasters which hit our country were the acts of destabilization mounted by South Africa, which intensified following the independence of Zimbabwe. Direct acts of aggression, acts carried out by armed bandits, the undeclared economic boycott mounted by South Africa and its partners caused new losses valued at over $3.5 billion. This is the general course of our life and economic activity since independence.

The economic situation in Mozambique is difficult. Yet our country is rich. Our energy potential is well known. Our agricultural and livestock potentials are immense. We have fertile land, favorable climate, and water resources. Our forests have yet to be exploited. The process of exploring our subsoil resources is still underway, with important mineral reservoirs having already been identified and appraised. We have a long sea coast with abundant fishing resources.

We have tried to create favorable conditions for foreign investments in our country by recently approving a new investment law. We have been open to relationships with all countries since independence, and it is our desire to deepen and broaden the relations of cooperation for mutual benefits.

The security situation in our country is improving but its consolidation has been obstructed by the support that political forces of the Western countries continue to give the agents of regional destabilization. Our region must live in peace to achieve progress. It is possible to conceive a world of stability and cooperation with the elimination of colonialism and racism. The diversity of systems would continue, but systems do coexist and cooperate in the exchange of technology, scientific research, and even in space exploration. The world united against Nazism, but we have not yet united ourselves against the new scourges of our time: against famine, misery, backwardness, and discrimination — this is because of our preconceptions, hesitations, and compromises.

NAMIBIA

Angola Receives Warning To Curb SWAPO Activities

MB201645 Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 14 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Administrator-General Gives Warning"]

[Text] Pointed statements bandied to and fro and an unambiguous warning by the administrator-general about action against SWAPO have placed the military situation in the northern part of the territory and in southern Angola in a new perspective.

With the joint monitoring commission bogged down at Ongiva for weeks, it has become clear that the course of events has not been such that South Africa can consider withdrawing as far as the border.

The outbursts by Angolan Government members this week against the continued presence of South African forces in the southern part of the country should thus be seen in that light. It is obviously not South Africa which is unwilling to withdraw her troops; the unwillingness or inability to do anything should be seen as Angola's, which is clearly not in a position to curb SWAPO's activities in the south of the country as agreed in the Lusaka Accord. Last Wednesday's warning by Administrator-General Willie van Niekerk that SWAPO bases in Angola are not immune from destruction must also be seen as a thinly veiled warning by South Africa that it cannot allow SWAPO to exploit the Lusaka agreement.

If Angola cannot halt or control SWAPO's cadres, then South Africa and the security forces will have to do it — regardless of the results this could have at the diplomatic level. It is significant that the latest diplomatic war of words has come during the week that SWAPO and its hangers-on — including a strong contingent from the United Nations — have gathered in London to hammer at South Africa's 'occupation' of South-West Africa. One can expect the usual old stories and propaganda will ring out from there.

For precisely that reason, the praise which Dr van Niekerk heaped on the Koevoet counterinsurgency unit this week is very timely and welcome. We have already in the past sung the praises of Koevoet, without sanctioning the misdeed of any individual members of the unit. Dr van Niekerk made the telling point that SWAPO, in its 18 years of terror, has never acted against its members for misdeeds they have committed, while Koevoet — and other sections of the security forces — always take action against any of their members who commit offenses.

That is the important difference which those who favor SWAPO, and those who readily criticize Koevoet, so easily overlook. Elsewhere we report on Koevoet's record. It is one of which the unit can be justly proud.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Blasts EEC Ministers for 'Interference'

MB201730 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1706 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 20, SAPA — Events in South Africa, including the recent Colored and Indian elections, were manifestly an internal affair and in no way the concern of the European Economic [Community] ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

A September 11 statement by the 10 ministers in Dublin, expressing concern at the arrest and detention in South Africa of people opposed to the new constitution, constituted "unreasonable and unacceptable interference in the domestic affairs" of the republic, he said in a statement issued in Pretoria. "None of the governments concerned would tolerate similar interference by any outside agency in their internal affairs." Furthermore, the minister said, the unwarranted interference had been aggravated by the manifest ignorance of the relevant facts the 10 ministers' declaration revealed.

The 10 expressed their concern at the arrest and detention of those involved in the election boycott, particularly of leaders of the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation, and said they would seek their immediate release by South African authorities.

Mr Botha said the intimidatory and violent actions of elements not prepared to allow the democratic process to proceed unhindered had resulted in the loss of life and considerable damage to private and public property. The government had had no alternative but to intervene by way of preventive action to protect the lives and property of its citizens, and it noted with concern the 10 had nowhere expressed regret for the loss of life and damage to property caused by the violence.

Mr Botha said his government also rejected the assertion of the 10 that black South Africans had been "deliberately expelled from South African political life and denied adequate political means through which to express their grievances."

In their declaration, the 10 said the recent rioting in black areas reflected the frustration of black South Africans at their deliberate expulsion from South Africa's political life. "Whether the world likes it or not, a substantial percentage of the black peoples of South Africa opted for political independence years ago... it is irrelevant that the 10 and the world at large refuse to acknowledge this act of self-determination," Mr Botha said. The 10 should also be aware of the special Cabinet committee established last year by the then prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to investigate the constitutional advancement of black people living outside the independent and national states.

In Parliament on Tuesday, Mr P.W. Botha, as president, had again committed himself to finding appropriate constitutional accomodation for black South Africans. "The imputation in the declaration that no progress has been made in bringing about constitutional arrangements which include all South Africans in the political process and the assertion that blacks have been 'deliberately expelled' from South Africa's political life is a travesty of the truth," Mr Pik Botha said.

"It also reveals a total misconception of what has already been achieved in South Africa to bring about a realisation of the reasonable aspirations of all its peoples. As far as the South African Government was concerned, South Africans themselves, black and white, Colored and Asian, were best qualified to determine what was in their best interests and how their political and other rights could be satisfactorily assured. It is not for those who are safely ensconced thousands of miles away, and who need bear no responsibility for the consequences of their actions and the policies they demand from South Africa, to prescribe to South Africans how they should go about securing their interests."

UK Inaction on Detainee Issue Criticized

MB201740 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the government intends demanding action from the British Government on the future of the six people still taking refuge in the British Consulate in Durban. Asked by the South African Broadcasting Corporation whether he intended approaching the British Government, Mr Botha said the South African Government was no longer satisfied with the manner in which Britain was handling the affair.

Mr Botha would not disclose what action was being contemplated, and said he did not want to comment further at this stage.

In another statement issued in Cape Town, Mr Botha says the South African Government sharply rejects the condemnation of the recent Colored and Indian elections by the ministers of foreign affairs of the 10 EEC countries. Mr Botha says the declaration made last week by the 10 ministers is unreasonable and unacceptable interference in the domestic affairs of South Africa.

He says the same ministers will not tolerate any similar interference in their internal affairs. Mr Botha points out that the Coloreds and Indians were given the opportunity to vote, and were not forced to do so. He says certain elements were not prepared to allow the democratic process to proceed. The intimidatory and violent actions of these elements had resulted in the loss of life and damage to property. Mr Botha said the government had noted with concern that nowhere in the declaration of the 10 ministers was any regret expressed for the loss of life.

Court Schedules Detainees' Case

MB210631 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The Durban British Consulate drama reaches a crucial stage today. Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court is to hear the South African Government challenge by the six political leaders who are sheltering in the Consulate. The test case comes against the background of a growing row between South African and British Governments over the sit-in. Carmel Rickard reports from Durban:

[Rickard] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has indicated South Africa is no longer satisfied with Britain's handling of the situation and he has demanded action from the Thatcher government to resolve the crisis. So far there has been no response to his demand, but a meeting is scheduled for today between Botha's British counterpart, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and the South African ambassador to London, Denis Worral.

However, it has been emphasized by Britain that this is a long-arranged familiarization meeting for the new ambassador. In response to the new developments, the legal representative for the six, Zac Yacoob, is to interrupt his publicity tour. He will return today to consult with the six before going on to the United Nations to put their case.

Today's court case is scheduled to be heard by a full bench of judges in Pietermaritzburg and is to be attended by a special representative of Amnesy International, former Swazi judge (Douglas Lukhele)

Outside Pressure To Change RSA Policies Futile

MB201818 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Stability in Southern Africa"]

[Text] Critics of South Africa who are forever running to the United Nations or various individual powers demanding that they exert pressure on South Africa would do well to take note of the statement issued by the American presidential advisor on African affairs, General Vernon Walters. Referring to such demands, he says that the belief that the United States could exert pressure on South Africa as it wished is an illusion. South Africa, he says, is acting in its own interests.

This point of view was also underlined about a year ago when former American ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Don McHenry, visited South Africa. He said that the ability of the United States to influence change in South Africa was very limited, and that this should be realized.

Over the years it has become obvious that this country acts in its own interests, and is not susceptible to outside pressure, particularly when it comes to community security. It has also become clear that there are several facets regarded as essential to the promotion of community security in the republic. One is the protection of minority rights in this heterogenous country. Another is the provision of political rights to enable various groups to have a say in their own affairs in particular.

Economic development and enhanced standards of living are regarded as essential factors in the promotion of community security and, overall, the principle being applied is gradual and systematic evolutionary change, as opposed to revolutionary change. On the broader front, South Africa is aware that community security at home depends to a large extent on the measure of stability and cooperation prevailing in southern Africa as a whole. It is for this reason that the country has tirelessly pursued policies of rapprochement in the subcontinent and, apart from economic agreements, is trying to enhance security though agreements, accords, and understandings with neighboring states.

In these endeavors, the republic has achieved a large measure of success, as conceded by Gen Walters. Commenting on the situation here, he declared that considerable progress towards peace was being made in South and southern Africa.

Agreement on Dams Reached With Swaziland, KaNgwane

MB210636 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] South Africa, KaNgwane, and Swaziland have agreed in principle to build two dams to serve all three countries. At a meeting of the Nkomazi Regional Authority held at (Tonga), a consulting engineer, Mr (C. Selick), said the dams will be completed in 1991. The (Magugu) dam will be built in Swaziland, and the other dam, Driekoppies, will be built at KaNgwane. The project would cost more than 150 million rand.

Finance Minister Discusses Budget Cuts

MB201255 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said all government departments will be affected by the measures taken by the government to curb expenditure. Mr du Plessis had wide-ranging talks in Pretoria this morning with representatives of the private sector on the government's economy measures.

He said in an interview afterward that the Department of Defense would make the largest single contribution to the cut by reducing its budget by 180 million rand. The budget of the Department of Foreign Affairs will be cut by 100 million rand and that of the Department of National Education by 18 million rand.

Mr du Plessis said that in cases where money was urgently needed, such as in the provision of jobs, it had been decided to come to the aid of the affected department as the government wished to ensure that people did not lose their jobs. He said the cuts would not have a noticeable effect on the private sector. Virtually all sections of the private sector were represented at the talks and the discussions covered a wide range of financial and economic subjects.

Mr du Plessis said he had issued an open invitation to the private sector to make proposals on limiting expenditure and on any other ways of helping the economy. Members of the private sector expressed appreciation of the government's measures and the way in which the private sector had been informed of the government's program and objectives.

Briefs

Machel Receives New Ambassadors — President Samora Machel received early this afternoon the credentials of Hani Shawa the first ambassador plenipotentiary of the PLO. The Mozambican head of state stressed the role played by the PLO in solving the problems of the Middle East. It should be recalled that this morning President Samora Machel received the credentials of (Abdel Amid Bereckzy), the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Algeria. During the audience, the Mozambican leader stressed the role played by Algeria in the preparation of the first Frelimo combatants. [Text] [*Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 20 Sep 84 MB*]

ZIMBABWE

Agreement With India To Improve Communications

MB200805 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Zimbabwe and India have signed an agreement for the improvement of communication between the two countries. The agreement was signed in Harare yesterday by the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Richard Hove, and the Indian minister of state for commerce, Mr S. Krishna.

Comrade Hove said his ministry is actively involved in the setting up of the para-statal trading organization with the help of India. He said a special trading arrangement committee is currently considering the details of an agreement between the mining bodies of the two countries. Comrade Hove said agreement has also been reached on the development of small-scale industries, energy, and the development of [words indistinct] industries. Mr Krishna said the agreement will advance the cause for South-to-South cooperation.

Cuban Minister Urges Closer Cooperation

MB201850 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Zimbabwe and Cuba are currently examining further areas of cooperation. The visiting Cuban minister of internal affairs, and deputy president of the state council, Comrade Ramiro Menendez, told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation that Cuba and Zimbabwe would like cooperation between the two countries to include defense.

Comrade Menendez stressed the need to build strong national defense systems capable of repulsing imperialist aggression and creating peaceful conditions for development. The Cuban minister, who is heading a delegation which includes high-ranking Army officers, was today taken on a conducted tour of the Great Zimbabwe by the minister of state for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, before flying to Victoria Falls.

Outgoing DPRK Envoy Discusses Korean Unification

MB201420 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The ambassador of the DPRK to Zimbabwe, Comrade Yi Won-kuk, today called on the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, to bid him farewell. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Banana said the people of Zimbabwe are grateful for the assistance given to Zimbabwe during and after the independence struggle. The president also commended the DPRK for the assistance it has given to Zimbabwe in training its military personnel.

He said the unification of the two Koreas is a matter of time, adding that the Korean people should be left to determine their own destiny. Comrade Banana also conveyed a special message to the president of the DPRK, Comrade Kim Il-song.

Earlier, Comrade Yi Won-kuk praised Zimbabwe for its active support and solidarity with the people of Korea. Comrade Yi said cooperation between the two countries is going from strength to strength. He said his country will continue working for the unification of the two Koreas.